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France Sells \$3 Billion in **Battle Tanks** To Emirates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ABU DHAB! — France won an order worth
more than \$3 billion on Sunday from the United Arab Emirates for nearly 400 battle tanks against strong competition from the United States and Britain, its Gulf War allies.

The contract was announced shortly after the opening of the Gulf's largest defense show. IDEX 93, where more than 350 weapons manufacturers from 34 countries displayed their wares in what has quickly developed into the world's most important arms market.

Military experts at the five-day show said that by 1995, the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council would have bought about 1,000 tanks and a similar number of lighter armored vehicles, the biggest acquisition of armor since 1945.

Since the Gulf War, the states have placed orders for high-technology military hardware worth \$40 billion, mainly from Western na-

The all-out drive to sell weapons to the Middle East, which has witnessed more than a score of conflicts since World War II, flies in the face of the major powers' declarations that weapons deliveries to the volatile region should be severely limited. But the West wants to protect its oil supplies, and arming its Gulf allies is one way to do it.

The Leclerc tank, made by France's stateowned GIAT Industries — along with the U.S. Abrams M1-A2, made by General Dynamics Corp., and Vickers Defense System Ltd.'s Challenger 2 — was competing for the deal with the United Arab Emirates. It was France's first arms contract in the region since the Gulf War.

"The UAE will buy 436 French Leclerc tanks," a United Arab Emirates defense spokesman, Gamal Suweidi, announced.

The president of GIAT, Pierre Chiquet, later explained that although the overall order was for 436 vehicles, only 390 of them were battle tanks. The rest were armored support and recovery vehicles.

The export order was the first for the Leclerc, which was developed in the late 1980s and has previously been provided only to the French

The French defense minister, Pierre Joxe, said in Abu Dhabi that the choice was "a tribute to French technology and France's posi-

Mr. Suweidi said that GIAT had agreed to

See TANKS, Page 4

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A FORCEFUL REMINDER IN MOGADISHU — A U.S. Marine holding a Somali youth at gunpoint with a confiscated pistol on Sunday in Mogadishu. The man at left had been carrying a bayonet. In Washington, President Bill Clinton welcomed reports of a UN plan to replace most American forces in Somalia within two months, Page 5.

Can Clinton Sell the Country on Pain for Gain?

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The stakes for President Bill Clinton could hardly be higher as be prepares to reveal his long-awaited economic plan to the country this week.

He must convince Congress and the general public that his prescription for fixing the economy is as far-reaching and fair as he promised in the campaign, and that the medicine tastes ed, too. He is a doctor whose own health will

be affected by whether he can save the patient. "Delicate understates it," is how a former Republican congressman, Vin Weber of Minnesota, described the challenge.

If his economic plan is not as big and comprehensive as Mr. Clinton has repeatedly said it would be, he may be criticized for making hollow promises.

If the plan is bold enough to effect real change, Mr. Clinton may have trouble avoiding a debate on the details — whether over in-creased taxes that hit the middle class or Medi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

care or Social Security changes that pinch the elderly — that could doom the program and perhaps his presidency before it gets launched.

"He's got to make sure people understand how it all fits together," said George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's communication director.

What Mr. Clinton is banking on, as he puts the final touches on the plan he will present to

Congress on Wednesday, is a sense of goodwill from voters.
"Our bet is that people are hungry for Ameri-

ca regaining a sense of direction," said a Clinton pollster, Stan Greenberg, "I'm not saying the details aren't important, but I think people are going to evaluate the whole proposal. The challenge to middle class taxpayers is one piece

Although Mr. Clinton has made it clear that everyone will be asked to make sacrifices, Mr.

Greenberg said, "The purpose of the plan is not to inflict pain."

Sacrifice? "That's not the way we cast it,"

Mr. Stephanopoulos said, "It's more calling people to action. Sacrifice implies that you're giving something up. It doesn't necessarily im-ply that what you're getting in return."

But trading short-term pain for long-term gain is not a transaction the public undertakes

To help himself on Capitol Hill, Mr. Clinton has been actively consulting and courting members of Congress. He announced cuts in the White House staff and the bureaucracy last week as a way to tell

the public that government will be asked to sacrifice as well. He has warned business and the wealthy that they will be asked to sacrifice even more than the general public.

All of those moves are calculated to assure a Bill Clinton will make his first plea on behalf of

the budget in a television address. Page 3.

See CLINTON, Page 4

Iran Reaffirms Rushdie Order

TEHRAN (AFP) - Iran's highest spiritual guide demanded Sunday that Britain hand over Salman Rushdie to face the death sentence issued four years ago for his book, which Iranian elerics judged to have blasphemed Islam.

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said that the British author of "The Satanic Verses" should be executed according to the decree issued by his predecessor, Aya-tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, on Feb. 14, 1989.

General News The U.S. Balkans envoy got Russian support, but also warn-Page 2.

Page 14. Crossword



mist whose new book is Bill Clinton's Camp David homework, is interviewed in the Q&A.

Business/Finance Daimler said it satisfied Dutch concerns about its deal to take over Fokker.

Poor, Oppressed, Female and Sentenced to Life By John Ward Anderson and Molly Moore

GANDHI NAGAR, India - When Rani returned home from the hospital cradling her newborn daughter, the men in the family slipped out of her mud hut while she and her mother-in-law mashed poisonous oleander seeds into a dollop of oil and forced it down the infant's throat, As soon as darkness fell, Rani crept into a nearby field and buried her baby girl in a shallow, unmarked grave next to a small stream.

"I never felt any sorrow," Rani, a farm laborer, said through an interpreter.

There was a lol of bitterness in my heart toward the baby because the gods should

have given me n son."

Each year hundreds and perhaps thousands of newborn girls in India are murdered by their mothers simply because they are female. Some women believe that sacrificing n daughter guarantees a son in the next pregnancy. In other cases, the family cannot afford the dowry that

would eventually be demanded for a girl's marriage.

And for many mothers, sentencing a daughter to death is better than condemning her to life as a woman in the Third World, with cradle-to-grave discrimination, poverty, sickness and

drudgery.
"In a culture that idolizes sons and dreads the birth of a daughter, to be born

Third World, Second Class First of a series

female comes perilously close to being born less than human," the Indian government conceded in a recent report by its Department of Women and Child

Development.
While women in the United States and Europe, after years of struggling for equal rights, often measure sex discrimination by pay scales and scats in corporate boardrooms, women in the Third World gauge discrimination by mortality rates and poverty levels.

"Women are the most exploited among the oppressed," said Karuna Chanana Ahmed, a New Delhi anthropologist who has studied the role of women in developing countries. "I don't think it's even possible to cradicate dis-

crimination. It's so deeply ingrained." This is the first in a series that will examine the lives of women in developing countries around the globe where culture, religion and the law often deprive them of basic buman rights and sometimes relegate them to almost sub-

buman status.

From South America to South Asia, women are often subjected to a lifetime of discrimination with little or no hope of

As children, they are fed less, denied education and refused hospitalization. As teenagers, many are forced into marriage, sometimes bought and sold like animals for prostitution and slave labor. As wives and mothers, they are often treated little better than farmhands and baby machines. Should they outlive their

busbands, they frequently are denied in-heritance, banisbed from their homes and forced to live as beggars.

The scores of women interviewed for this series - from destitute villagers in Brazil and Bangladesh, to young professionals in Cairo, to factory workers in China — blamed centuries-old cultural and religious traditions for institutionalizing and giving legitimacy to gender discrimination.

While the forms of discrimination vary tremendously among regions, ethnic groups and age levels in the developing world, Shahla Zia, an attorney and women's activist in Islamabad, Pakistan, said there is a unifying theme: "Overall, there is a social and cultural attitude where women are inferior and discrimination tends to start at birth."

In many countries, a woman's greatest challenge is elemental — simply surviv-ing through a normal life cycle. In South

See WOMEN, Page 4

Japan Is Cool To Rise in Yen **As Way to Cut** Trade Gap

Hayashi Tells Clinton Dollar Is Too Important For Rapid Depreciation

By Steven Brull International Herald Tribinic

TOKYO - Finance Minister Yosbiro Hayashi, returning Sunday from a weekend meeting in Washington with President Bill Clinton. doused speculation that Japan would agree to see the yen rise sharply against the dollar in order to trim Tokyo's towering trade surplus.

Mr. Hayashi said he told Mr. Clinton that the
dollar must not plunge because it is the key
global currency. A rapid fall in the value of the dollar, he added, could unsettle the global econ-

omy and spark inflation in the U.S. Last week, the dollar fell to 120,075 yen in New York from 124,400 a week earlier amid calls from American and European political leaders for a stronger yen as a means to trim Japan's trade surplus, which hit a record \$107.06 billion in 1992.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, who was also in Washington last week, separately warned the United States not to resort to protectionist tactics to curb the Japanese trade

advantage. (Page 9)
Mr. Hayashi, who also met with Treasury
Secretary Lloyd Bentsen in Washington, said it was agreed that Japan and the United States are opposed to manipulating currencies, preferring to let the markets decide rates based on economic fundamentals.

Economists said the comments underscored Tokvo's distaste for a sharp rise in the yen, which was boosted last week by speculation that the leaders would agree to a realignment of currencies, similar to the Plaza Accord of 1985. At the same time, however Mr. Hayashi's comments implied a willingness to tolerate a gradual increase that could be more easily managed

by Japanese exporters. The Plaza Accord doubled the value of the yen and temporarily halved Tokyo's trade surplus in the mid-1980s.

"The Ministry of Finance is opposed to a much higher yen," said Nobuyuki Ueda, econo-mist at the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. The economy is already stalling, he said, and additional drag due to a higher yen would increase pressure on the ministry to provide greater stimulus through spending and other budget measures.

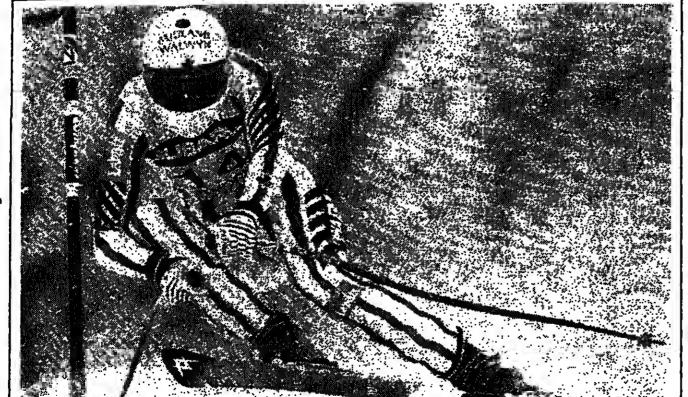
The Ministry of Finance, concerned about fiscal discipline in the national accounts, has opposed calls from business and political leaders for an income-tax cut to bolster private consumption and reduce the trade surplus. Mr Hayashi said he and Mr. Bentsen discussed Japan's trade surplus but did not talk about specific stimulative measures to reduce it.

A surge in the yen's value against the dollar would burt Japan's huge automobile and electronics exporters by making their products more expensive in foreign markets. Slower exports and lower profit margins, in turn, would exert a chilling effect on the entire Japanese economy that would reduce imports and expand the nation's trade surplus.

In Tokyo, C. Fred Bergsten, president of the Institute for International Economics, said the yen should rise 15 to 20 percent against the dollar. Later in the week, the U.S. speaker of the bouse, Representative Thomas S. Foley. Democrat of Washington, told a news conference in Tokyo that Mr. Clinton may favor policies similar to those suggested by Mr. Berg-

A Japanese newspaper report on Tuesday, meanwhile, said the European Parliament would ask for a major appreciation in the yen to help eurb the trade surplus.

Economists in Tokyo said the yen was likely to remain strong in the near term. It would gain strength from speculation that the Group of See JAPAN, Page 9



At the Close of a Marred Championship in Japan, a Hard-Charging Run Kerin Lee-Gartner of Canada racing past a gate Sunday in the women's super-giant slalom at the W 1d Alpine Ski Championships in Shizukuishi, Japan. With a time of 1:34.21, she came in fourth. But the women, at least, were able to Championships in Shizukushi, Japan. With a time of 1.34.21, she came in fourth, but the women, at least, were able to complete their competition, which had been postponed two days running. Another blizzard Sunday forced organizers to complete their competition, which made these championships the first since 1931 not to be completed. "I am a little cancel the men's super-giant slalom, which made these championships the first since 1931 not to be completed. "I am a little cancel the men's super-giant slalom, which made these championships the first since 1931 not to be completed. "I am a little cancel the men's super-giant slalom, which made these papers in Europe afraid," said Marc Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation, "that with all the criticism in the papers in Europe afraid," said Marc Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation, "that with all the criticism in the papers in Europe afraid," said Marc riodicr, president of the international our robustation, and with an internation in the papers in Europe — because the Japanese have been reading those papers — we have lost friends rather than made them." Page 13.

China's Headlong Sprint Toward Wealth

profound than Mao's revolution of 1949, for Chinese history is bittered with peasant rebellions and new dynasties.

What will China look like if it sustains its course? If it reaches history of the late 20th century is dynasties.

What will China look like if it sustains its course? If it reaches history of the late 20th century is written 100 years from now, the China will have an economy larger

chasing power, China may now wrote last year. that the official 1992 economic have the second-largest economy in the world, ranking behind only the Utited States has been the world's the figure is accurate—was a fluke.

years is already in many ways more biggest economy in another decade

But never before in recorded his- most significant event will be the tory have so many people — or revolutionary changes in China, perhaps even such a large proportion of humanity — risen from poverty so rapidly.

The control of the control of the control of humanity — risen from poverty so rapidly.

The control of the control o Based on comparisons of pur- economist of the World Bank,

than all industrialized countries in the world combined. It would be a bit like the rise of Japan, except that China has nuclear weapons and nearly 10 times the population.

Almost everyone acknowledges

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Serve:

WENZHOU, China — China's

conomic revolution of the last 14

United States. Such statistics, allargest economy, "Mr. Summers added. "The only nation with a pretation, suggest that China could conomic revolution of the last 14

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United States. Such statistics, allargest economy, "Mr. Summers added. "The only nation with a pretation, suggest that China could conomic revolution of the last 14 to slow growth rates a bit, something that may cool foreign enthusiasm for what is happening in Chi-

> Yet even if a slowdown is in store later this year, some economists believe that an annual growth rate of 6 percent to 9 percent may be sustainable, on average, for another decade or more. Since 1980, China's economy has grown by an average of 9.5 percent a year, roughly

See CHINA, Page 4

A Dialect Vanishes in New New Yawk

By Deborah Sontag

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Tawk to a young New Yawkuh dese days and de foist ting you may notice is dat he aw she don't tawk like dis no

Although New Yorkers' finger-in-the-chest style of talking is alive and well, the oi of Toidy-Toid Street (for Thirty-Third Street), the er of Erster Bar (for Oyster Bar) and the deezes, dems and dozes of legend have gone the way of the Automats, Ebbets Field and American-born taxi drivers.

New Yawk Tawk at its purest persists in the city's few white ethnic enclaves, among older New Yorkers, and in movies about the mob and television shows about detectives. But on the playgrounds and in the offices of daily New York life, the pungent dialect that brands New Yorkers in the popular American imagination seems to be fading into his-

In fact, just as California claimed the Dodgers, the Giants and the "Tonight" show, it has also grabbed the tongues of many middle-class New Yorkers. Across the country, the regional dialects of many other educated Americans are also becoming muted.
"We all sound like TV announcers," said William Stewart, a sociolinguist who teaches nt the City University of New York Graduate

the whole country." As the accent fades, the question of what is replacing it—if anything beyond a group of ethnically Balkanized dialects—goes to the heart of New York City's changing persona.

As the city increasingly becomes multirative being the city increasing the city increasi

Center. "West Coast norms have taken over

cial, with large numbers of new immigrants from the Caribbean, Latin America and Asia,

it is only natural that n language shaped for decades by Irish, Italian and East European settlers should alter.

The changes are evolving and difficult to define. But an immigrant child looking for linguistic models at a public school is more likely to meet American-born children speaking variations of Puerto Rican English than the New Yawkese of yore, or yaw.

"Certainly, the Yiddishisms that were part of my dialect as n child have disappeared among the Puerto Ricans on the East Harlem block I'm studying," said Ana Celia Zentella. a linguist at Hunter College, "They all say, 'Yo!' and 'What's up?', but they wouldn't know words like shanate and shiksa and oy gevalt and ov vay."

Christopher Lockner. 26, a counterman at

See DIALECT, Page 4 ·

Q & A: How Clinton's Economic Strategy May Pan Out

President Bill Clinton has taken the new book "Boiling Point: Republicans, Democrats, and the Decline of Middle-Class Prosperity" to Camp David for weekend reading. The White House has consulted its author, the Washington political analyst Kevin Phillips, about the economic program Mr. Clinton will present Wednesday. Mr. Phillips talked with Lawrence Malkin of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Define "middle class." In America, it seems to mean the working class - the mass of steady-wage workers, who are in

A. In the United States the term varies enormously, but Clinton is using it in the sense of the lower middle class by European standards - middling clerical workers or plumbers, as opposed to a laid-off company vice president making \$125,000 a year. The difficulty is that you wouldn't know that from his speeches.

Q. In your book you compare the United States to 20th-century England and 18th-century Holland, two great trading nations that lost their empires and fell into debt.

A. The United States is different from a peripheral European maritime power like Holland or Britain. When that power loses its economic hegemony, it's thrust back into a much smaller natural position, whereas the United States is a conti-

the world and major natural resources. When we get through the trauma of our late imperial period and adjust to debt. the paralysis of interest groups and the shrinking middle class, we'll have the United States re-emerging enormously powerful. I'm not sure of the time frame: it may take 10 or 20 years.

Q. No politician has yet told the awful truth - that we are not as rich as we were. Richard Nixon tried to inflate his way out of it, and Ronald Reagan and George Bush tried to borrow their way out of it. Will it help if a president tells

A. Henry Kissinger and Nixon felt they were managing the international de-cline of the United States at an early stage. The question now is whether Clinton, with his background at Georgetown and Oxford, can manage a sophisticated view of bow to define the pattern of decline without talking about it. His reference to the decline of the middle class suggests that he understands the problem reasonably well. I think what we need to see is how candid be's going to be in discussing it in the larger pattern. There will be a reward for a greater degree of candor than usual, because he has to document the budget crisis, which is go-ing to demand sacrifice.

Q. Clinton has to do what no one else has ever done — grow the economy while checking the deficit. Economists have

nental power with the richest market in the world and major natural resources. Stimulate first and squeeze second, but all in one package for the financial markets. What must he do to make it politically palatable?

A. It's not easy, in part because the historical role of the Democratic Party has never been to manage this sort of circumstance. It's been to expand out of a recession, but not one that was already screwed up by enormous debt. Democrats who have tried to play Ebenezer Scrooge in economics, Jimmy Carter and Grover Cleveland, have been conspicuous failures.

Q. What do you suggest the president

A. I don't have any easy answers. I think the principal message I would give the president is: "You're only going to get one or two shots at defining this. You really have to define it carefully and powerfully, with all the politics in there from the beginning. You need to under-stand how far you're prepared to go for the bond markets, and to focus on economic elites who have to be taxed. All of these things have to be thought out as a group." Clinton has already said the United States needs to have an economic strategy like other countries, and in the coming week he needs to present exactly

dle-class taxes, bealth-care reform, social A. It has to be a comprehensive ap-

Q. What about specifics such as mid-

proach. It's 100 clear that a fair part of the economic growth over the past few venrs has been as an illusion because it's consisted in growth of the health sector, and that's been a burden on the average American as opposed to growth that would have helped Main Street. New York and California, the two linehpins of the country, are basket cases. So the economy requires some degree of stimulus; the difficulty, because of the odd regional nature of the problem, is targeting it. Their problem is that they have to be able to put together the health sector. the need for stimulus and who is going to be asked to bear what burdens, with the politics of what electorates are critical to

Q. How does the president prevent the program from being cut up in Congress?

A. The administration confronts a unique situation with Congress. It's been trained in opposition for a quarter of a century. You've also got the great difficulty of the Democratic Party in harnessing middle-class constituencies and of Ross Perot back in the ball game harness-ing a separate brand of deficit-focused

What I would do is this: I would say that this country is in a major crisis that is part of the ebb from postwar supremacy of the United States, and that the debt buildup is another sign of that, as is political polarization and the interest-group structure, and that we have to come to grips with it. Simultaneously, I

would try to attack interest groups, call for a sacrifice program in trying to bring the deficit down, zero in the heaviest load on the people at the top, and then move for some form of broad consumption tax. Use part of that tax to reduce social security taxes and to help pay for medical costs, and then put in a very emphatic cost control program on health, imitating some of the European approaches to management and drug purchasing. Then target the economic stimulus on the four or five parts of the United States that are still in the worst economic downturn

since World War II. Q. To do this, the president has to

A. You basically have to do the same thing that Perot did, and the man got 19 percent of the vote even though people thought be might be a little nuts. He's a demonstration that you may be able to get away with it. Q. And what if Clinton fails?

A. That would mean the failure of the Democrats following a cycle of failure by Republicans and Democrats over a quarter of a century. And you would have this when 62 percent of Americans before the last election wanted a third party, and 43 percent of Republicans now say they would leave their party if Ross Perot organized a new one. A failure of this ministration would be very far-reaching, because the country has a radicalized middle class which has already forced not only David Duke or Perot but Clinton elf to run on flery rhetoric.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rightist Wins Upset in Cypriot Vote

NICOSIA (AP) — A rightist Greek Cypriot leader, Glafcos Clerides won an upset victory over incumbent George Vassiliou in Sundays, won an upset victory over incumbent George Vassiliou in Sundays, presidential election with a razor-thin margin, official results said.

The final results gave Mr. Clerides 178,858 votes, or 50.28 percent of the vote, against 176,870 votes or 49.72 percent for Mr. Vassiliou, 61, who

Mr. Clerides, 73, backed by the centrist Democratic Party, whose called for a recount. candidate lost out in first-round voting ou Feb. 7, campaigned for drastic amendments to UN proposals for ending the division of the island, cut in two since Turkey invaded and occupied the north in 1974. The so-called UN "set of ideas" was the main topic for an election considered critical to the future of the island. Mr. Clerides termed the blueprint disastrous but stopped short of rejecting it outright.

China Warns of Crackdown in Tibet

BELIING (NYT) — The newly appointed Communist Party leader of Tibet is calling for a purge of officials who do not take a tough enough stance against the Dalai Lama, according to a confidential speech ten

smuggled out of Tibet. The text suggests that the Chinese authorities are planning a further crackdown in the region. It also underscores the party's apprehension that some officials are nominally Communists but remain secretly loyal to the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader, who fled in 1959 and live

A text of the speech was obtained by the International Campaign for Tibet, a Washington-based organization that is critical of Chinese rule of Tibet. Marked "secret," the text indicates that it was delivered at a recent party meeting in Lhasa. Although it is impossible to prove the authenticity of the document, observers said there is nothing in it that rouses

Opposition Wins Madagascar Vote

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar (Reuters) — An opposition leader, Albert Zafy, 100k a commanding lead on Sunday in Madagascar's presidential election, ending 17 years of virtual dictatorship by Didier

Ratsiraka, 55.

Results from 11,666 of the nation's 14,140 polling stations showed that.

Mr. Zafy, leader of a movement against Mr. Ratsiraka, had almost M. percent of the vote against just over 30 percent for his opponent.

The vote, judged free and fair by about 100 foreign observers, amounted to a vote of no confidence in Mr. Ratsiraka and climaxed two years of often violent opposition to his authoritarian rule. "Winning the election of the result of the lead of the result of was the easy part," a foreign envoy said. "The hard part starts now." Even by the standards of an impoverished continent, observers say, Madagascar's economy is a ruin.

Palestinians Doubtful on Crisis Talks

CAIRO (Reuters) — Palestinians expressed frustration on Sunday over efforts to get Israel to take back 396 Palestinian deportees, saying a United Nations Security Council bid to solve the crisis fell short of a real

Arab diplomats say a visit this week by Secretary of State Warren Mr. Christopher to the Middle East is designed to get the 16-month-old Arab.' Israeli peace negotiations going despite the stalemate over the deporters.

"One expected the Security Council to set clear standards that will stop

Israeli deportations completely and set a time schedule for the immediate return of the deportees," said Nabil Shaath, political adviser to the Palestine Liberation Organization chief, Yasser Arafat. "Those are elements of a solution, but the council failed" to do either, he said.

For the Record

An Angolao Army relief column pushed toward the beleaguered city of Huambo on Sunday, and rebels reportedly destroyed a key bridge in an' effort to slow the force's advance. An estimated 1,000 troops are desperately trying to reinforce government units that have been fighting rebels for a month over Angola's second-biggest city.

Lithumians voted Sunday in their first presidential election, a contest that could decide whether the Baltic country looks toward the East or the West as it struggles to rebuild. The turnout appeared to be heavy. (AP). Israel and China, which opened diplomatic relations in January 1992, signed their first science cooperation agreement on Sunday, an Israeli government spokesman said. The accord will promote joint research in

space science, energy and electronics, among other things. Citizens of Niger went to the polls Sunday in the first elections for a democratic government since pro-democracy strikes. The turnout among the more than 4 million voters was higher than expected.

TRAVEL UPDATE

User fees for the autobalus that Bonn may introduce next year shouldbe applied to foreigners but not Germans, the oppositioo Social Democrat leader, Björn Engholm, said Sunday. The fee would help raise funds, to revamp the national railways, but Mr. Engholm said a higher gasoline tax would be a better way of financing the plan.

its fast-food restaurants at the foot of the Eiffel Tower. Jean Tiberi, an

several goods trains had made the 550-kilometer (340-mile) journey over

The State Department has warned Americans against travel in Afghanistan, where government troops are battling guerrilla forces, saying Westerners there are vulnerable to robbery, kidnapping and hostoge.

Geneva deputies have voted to build a métro line from the Rives to the Cornavin district as part of a tram and metro project costing 2 billion. Swiss francs (\$1.3 billion), which would be completed by 2005. (AFP).

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following conouries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

THURSDAY: Gambia, Nepal. Switzerland FRIDAY: Nepal, Sri Lanka.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

U.S. Balkan Envoy Gets Support and a Warning in Moscow

By Fred Hiatt

MOSCOW - President Bill Clinton's newly appointed envoy to talks on the Balkan crisis bas won pledges of cooperation from Russia, but has also heard warnings from legislative leaders that they will not support tighter sanctions against Serbia.

Reginald Bartholomew's prompt visit here reflects the Clinton administration's eagerness to keep Russia on board as it pursues a more active effort to end the war. Russia has supported United Nations sanctions against its traditional Balkan ally, Serbia, but has become restive as U.S. officials have talked of stronger measures.

After a 90-minute session Saturday with Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, Mr. Bartholomew said the talks had been "very, very positive." Mr. Kozyrev also expressed satisfaction, saying he saw no significant differences in positions.

But Russian legislative leaders warned the U.S. negotiator that the parliament would not support also warned against using force, especially if pursued unilaterally or within the framework of NATO.

U.S. officials regard Serbia as chief villain in the ethnic fighting since the breakup of Yugoslavia. Many Russians, who like the Serbs are ethnic Slavs and followers of the Orthodox religion, have said Croatia is equally to blame. Russia also is eager to be treated

Union once was, In part for that reason, officials here welcomed Mr. Bartholomew's early visit.

The special envoy reportedly arrived without firm proposals but eager to win Russia's cooperation. U.S. officials would like Moscow to use its influence with Serbia to

push for greater concessions.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Sunday that Mr. Clinton had asked Germany to use its influence to win Croatian support for a UN peacekeeping mandate in Croatia and to stop an offensive against the Serbs, Reuters reported from

["The American president, in a recent letter to the chancellor, commented that we should please make a special effort to influence the Croatian side," be told German ra-

■ Moscow Names Mediator Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from the United Na-

In a move underscoring Russia's stronger sanctions against Serbia. bopes of playing a major role The legislators, some of whom rebas told the Security Council that it is sending a high-ranking expert on the former Yugoslavia to serve as its own mediator in the talks at the

United Nations. The euvoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Vitali I. Churkin, who has been directing Russian policy on the Balkans in Moscow, will occupy a position similar to Mr. Bar-tholomew's.



Refugees sorting through donated clothing at a camp near Zagreb. With storage space lacking, the clothing was piled on muddy ground.

Serbs Block UN Convoy in East Bosnia

SARAJEVO — Bosnian Serbs on Sunday turned back a convoy. carrying food and medicine to a Muslim town in eastern Bosnia that has been cut off for 10 months.

The Serbian action marked a

new setback for relief agencies facing mounting hostility from Bosni-an leaders and citizens who say that the agencies bave not done enough to help feed as many as 200,000

lim-held areas of eastern Bosnia. be a haven for up to 40,000 Slavic Muslims, left Belgrade on Sunday and got to Serb-beld Zvornik on

Bosnia's border with Serbia. But Bosnian Serbs refused to let the convoy pass, saying they bad had insufficient advance notice, according to a spokesman for the relugee affairs in the sell-pro-United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Belgrade.

derline the plight of Muslims io the center. east. Distribution centers in the

nia by Serbian forces. truce that would Officials at Tuzla, 80 kilometers of the corridor, (50 miles) north of Saratevo, de-

trapped by fighting were fed.

Sarajevo to avoid needlessly endan-Ten trucks carrying food and gering the lives of air crews as well medicine to Cerska, which is said to as overloading the airport depots. be a haven for up to 40,000 Slavic The Bosnian Serbian leader, Ra-

dovan Karadzic, told José Maria Mendiluce, a special envoy of the UN agency, that there would be no objection to the passage of relief

supplies if lighting stopped.

Ljubisa Vladusic, minister for claimed Bosnian Serbian government, attended talks between Mr. Sarajevo continued to boycott Karadzic and Mr. Mendiluce in humanitarian aid shipments to un- Pale, the Serbian administrative

"We said we had nothing against capital remained quiet on the third aid supplies for the Muslims along day of what city authorities say is a the Drina River." Mr. Karadzie hunger strike in solidarity with said, "but an end to the fighting thousands of people who have been was a precondition — not just on trapped for months in eastern Bos- the day and place of a convoy, but a truce that would ensure the safety

The Belgrade-based Tanjug news clared Saturday that the town agency, quoting Serbian military would join the capital's fast and sources, said heavy fighting continwould refuse more aid until those ued Sunday on the main Bosnian war fronts, including Samjevo and The convoy effort by the UN around Gorarde, in the east where agency was seen as a response to. Muslim forces were reported to the Bosman government's rejection have launched a new offensive toof aid. The Bosnian move also ward Cajnice, on the horder with forced the High Commissioner for Montenegro.

Balkan neighbor states, worried by the threat that war could spread from former Yugoslavia, signed pacts and friendship accords to try to limit the risks of involvement.

Romania signed a pledge with Greece on Sunday, while Albania scaled an accord with Bulgaria. Turkey is also conducting a highlevel diplomatic campaign to mend Balkan fences. All are stressing their unwillingness to become involved in any military intervention

Romania and Greece pledged not to use force in regional coo-

Bulgaria and Greece, both bordering the former Yugoslavia, agreed Friday to improve bilateral relations and to do everything to help contain the war in Bosnia.

Albania and Bulgaria signed their first friendship and cooperation treaty of the post-Comm era on Sunday in Tirana.

Late last week, Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin of Turkey flew to Romania for a two-day visit, to discuss the Yugoslav fighting and sign an accord on political and eco-

McDonald's France has confirmed that it has a project to install one of;

assistant to Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, says the city opposes the plan and would "go to court if such a project is launched." Traffic has resumed on Kenya's Nairobi-Mombasa rail link two weeks after a train derailment killed 65 people. Railroad officials said that

the weekend, but that passenger services would remain suspended until the backlog of goods traffic was cleared.

taking for political and criminal purposes.

This Week's Holidays

MONDAY: Guara, Paerto Rico, Umited States TUESDAY: Lithuama

ile inev mae : ...

In Ex-Yugoslavia, No Shortage of Gunrunners By Steve Coll Hashington Fost Service police and customs officials have intercepted shipments of assault n-

ZAGREB. Croutia - At the height of Croatia's war against the Serb-led Yugoslav Army late 10 1991, with his country desperately short of weapons because of the United Nations arms embargo on the former Yugoslav republics, the Croatian defense minister. Gojko Susak, would arrive at his office here on an average day to find "50 people, each of them with a plan" to smuggle in weapons from

All that these gunrunners want-ed was "a lew hundred thousand dellars or a million dollars," Mr. Susak said. "I personally tried to discourage it, fully knowing what the risks and benefits were. But it was impossible. Little appears to have changed

siace then in the Balkan gunrup-

tion, rockets, anti-tank and antiaircraft weapons continue to flow in by air, land and sea, despite an international arms emhargo onry bound for Croatia. against the region, according to Western defense specialists and evidence in police and customs cases from Europe, the Americas and Af-

trade is helping to sustain fighting at a time when the Clinton administration is making a fresh push for a negotiated peace. The fact that weapons are getting in - there is no doubt," said General Satish Nambiar, com-

The embargo-busting weapons

mander of the UN Protection Force in the former Yugoslav republics. He said it was impossible to estimate how many weapons are arriving illicitly. Evidence turned up hy law enforcement officials in Europe and

elsewhere suggests extensive smugting, particularly to Croatia, of military support equipment. Western sources say that Croatian forces also have acquired sophisticated, portable weapons such as the German-designed Armbrust anti-tank missile, which is built in Singapore. German customs authorities said they have 18 investigations under way involving illegal smuggling of military equipment to Croatia. In riers, heavy artillery, anti-tank

fles — up to several thousand at a during the last year with support time — as well as other light weap- from foreign governments and with Other sizable shipments of refles.

mines, grenades, mortars, anti-tank weapons and anti-aircraft missiles have been stopped en route to Muslim forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In Kuwait, four persons, including a Kuwait Army lieutenant, are on trial for attempting to smuggle

of Soviet-made weapons captured from Iraq during the Gulf War, NATO warships patrolling the Adnatic have in recent weeks intercepted two ships laden with rifles. missiles and mortar shells that were helieved to be headed for Muslim forces. In those and other seizures, Western governments believe they have found clear evidence of illicit

try said was "a very huge quantity"

arms shipmeous to Bosnia by Iran. Whether the smuggling revealed light weapons, ammunition and in these and other cases has altered the balance of military power in the Balkans is both debated.

The main focus of concern at present is Croatia, which has rehuilt its military during the last year from a ragtug patchwork of local militius into a uniformed army equipped on forward lines with tanks, armored personnel car-Hungary, Poland and Germany, weapons and anti-aircraft missiles.

smuggled weapons, all with the aim widening the Balkan war. Croatian officials acknowledge

that their military is, as Defense Minister Susak put it, "immeasurably" stronger than it was when the country accepted a UN peacekeeping and cease-fire plan a year ago. But they say it has accomplished to Bosnia what the Interior Ministhis transformation essentially on

> against Serb militias in southern roatia late last month, which has threatened to unravel the republic's fragile peace, provided strong evidence that the Zagreb government has in fact rebuilt its ground army. Mr. Susak confirmed Western estimates that the country now has about 280 tanks and more than 400

> beavy artillery pieces. But even the rebuilt Croatian forces are considerably smaller, in terms of major offensive weapons systems, than the combined Serb forces, according to several Westem estimates.

While Croatia is clearly better armed than it was a year ago, Western specialists see the besieged and landlocked Muslim forces fighting against Serbs (and occasionally against Creats) in Bosnia as much less well-positioned.

Police cases and weapons so zures scattered around the world provide clear, recent evidence of arms smuggling to Bosnia's Muslims involving assault rifles, shoul-der-fired anti-tank and anti-air-

craft weapons, grenades and mines, James Gow, a specialist on the Balkan conflict in the War Studies department at King's College, London, said he had received credible firsthand accounts of as many as 5.000 sophisticated, wire-guided Milan anti-tank missiles turning up in the hands of Muslim forces in Croatia's surprise offensive northern Bosnia recently.

Other Western sources said they had heard similar reports but could not confirm them.

Foes Caution Major On EC Treaty Tactic

LONDON - Opposition politicians warned Prime Minister John Major on Sunday that any attempt to hypass Parliament to ensure pas sage of the Maastricht trenty ratification bill would be strongly resist-

Reports in Sunday newspapers said Mr. Major might turn to rarely used prerogatives to get the bil approved despite opposition at tempts to block it in its present

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FIRST 100 DAYS / A ROUGH

* POLITICAL NOTES*

Hillary by Any Other Name is Still a Clinton

WASHINGTON - What, Hillary Rodham Clinton's press secretary would like to know, is in a name?

"The fact is," the press secretary, Lisa Caputo, said recently in mild exasperation, 'Hillary Rodham Clinton has been the first lady's name all along, since 1982. We're at a loss as to why people think this is something that we're just trying to change now."

Actually, the whole thing is slightly more complicated than that. There have been for the rurnous of subdic nonnecolarity four wives.

There have been, for the purposes of public nomenclature, four wives of Bill Clinton. The fourth Mrs. Clinton emerged rather suddenly about the time her husband became president. The Hillary Clinton the public had come to know in a carefully scripted wifely role during the public had come to know in a carefully scripted wifely role during the presidential campaign became Hillary Rodham Clinton, the West Wing policy adviser.

Immediately her family name, Rodham, became an issue. The White House says nothing has changed. "Mrs. Clinton was Hillary Rodham Clinton all through the campaign and the transi-Ms. Caputo said. "It's bow she is referred to within the campaign. I mean, there's nothing new here." The record seems a bit

On Oct. 11, 1975, Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham married. Ms. Rodham, a ootably successful lawyer, kept her name. Newspaper accounts referred to her as 'Miss Rodham," "Ms. Rodham" or "Rodham." After arriving in Arkansas, she referred to herself as Hiller Badham. Hillary Rodham. This became a liability after Mr. Clinton was elected governor in 1978. Voters, irritated by Mr. Clinton's brash liberalism, seized upon his wife's unusual (by the standards of the time and place) style of self-address. Frank White, Mr. Clinton's Republican opponent in the election of 1980, made the point that his wife was "Mrs. Frank White." Mr. White won.

In February 1982, Mr. Clinton announced that he was running for governor again. At his side at the news conference was Hillary Rodham. Except that oow she was Mrs. Bill Clinton.

By the time Mr. Clinton was sworn into office again, Mrs. Bill had become Hillary. She has never legally changed her name from Hillary Rodham. But from 1983 until 1992, the first lady of Arkansas was either Hillary Rodham Clinton or Hillary Clinton, depending on who was writing about her.

Then, during the inaugural week, Mrs. Clinton was introduced a number of times as Hillary Rodham Clinton, prompting calls from news organizations to Ms. Caputo, who confirmed that such was the preferred style. And that was that. For now at least.

Quote/Unquote

" of Crackdown in The

Win- Wadayascar la

Them is on Crisis.

President Clinton: "We will demand that those who see the tax code as a table game to be won rather than a social compact to be respected pay their fair share of taxes. I will keep my pledge to restore fairness to the tax code."

Away From Politics

 A 24-year-old woman gave birth to quintuplets 10 weeks early, but mother and children were reported in satisfactory condition at a hospital in Rochester, New York. A team of 35 doctors and nurses delivered the babies — two girls and three boys — by Caesarean section when the mother, Sandy Saxton, went into labor.

 The American Civil Liberties Union is soing the Maryland state police, saying that troopers use racially biased profiles to stop and search black motorists for drugs. The ACLU says the police focus on young black men wearing jewelry, carrying electronic pagers or driving expensive cars.

• A man awaiting trial in the 1990 slayings of five college students in Gainesville, Florida, has told investigators details only the killer could know, The Miami Herald reported. Danny Harold Rolling 38, who is serving a life prison term for unrelated robberies, gave the details himself and through another inmate at Florida State Prison, the oewspaper said, citing four unidentified law enforcement

 Hyung Soo Kim, 65, a Korean grocer who survived last spring's Los Angeles riots to rebuild his looted market, has been beaten to death, the police said. They said Mr. Kim was attacked when be went outside to stop two black youths from writing on the wall of his store. It was feared that his death would further strain black-Korean

S. Barry Jr., was sold at auction to a Virginia woman who said she bad never heard of him. Fanny Yuan, an insurance agent, bought the car for \$14,200. Friends gave Mr. Barry the \$25,000 Chrysler New Yorker in January 1991, when he left the mayor's office. He later served a six-month sentence for cocaine possession before being elected to the City Council last year.

 Most Americans who employ household workers do so illegally, says the Internal Revenue Service. It estimates that three-quarters of employers who owe Social Security taxes for domestic workers fail to pay. Immigration experts say Americans illegally employ more than 2 millioo undocumented workers.

• The Environmental Protection Agency cleared the way for the dredging of some container-ship berths in Newark Bay, a task judged vital to the survival of waterfront commerce in New York Harbor. But the agency reserved decision on the full amount of dredging requested by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey until it determines whether concentrations of dioxin in dredged sediment are low enough to permit the sediment to be dumped in the ocean.



Mr. Clinton, back to the camera, and Vice President Al Gore were surrounded by other participants after the end of the American Heart Association's two-mile "Run for Heart" race in Washington on Sunday. The president designated February American Heart Month.

President Will Seek Ceiling on Medicare

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton will seek at least \$35 billion in savings from Medicare over the next four years by limiting payments to doctors and hospitals and by trying to increase premiums for elderly people with high in-comes, according to administration

The proposed savings, three times what President George Bush sought unsuccessfully in 1992, are part of what Mr. Clinton describes as a bold program to reduce the deficit and its long-term burden on the U.S. economy. He will announce the outlines of that program in a speech to Congress on Wednesday, but the details may still be modified.

Taken together, the proposed tax increases and budget cuts in various federal programs will save \$500 billion to \$550 billion over five years, administration officials said. The last such exercise in austerity, the 1990 budget deal, was expected to save \$496 billion over five years.

The savings in the Medicare program, which finances health care for 35 million elderly and disabled people would, at first, be used mainly to help reduce the budget deficit rather than to expand health benefits for those without insurance, administration officials said.

Proposals for expanding coverage will be made as part of the president's oational health-care an, which he has prom send Congress by May 1.

Administration officials say that Medicare and Medicaid, the health program for low-income people, must be part of any deficit-reduction plan because they account for oearly half of the projected inocarly han of the projected in-crease in federal spending over the ocat five years. The government expects to spend \$146 billion on Medicare this year and \$80 billion on Medicaid, two of the biggest and fastest growing programs in the budgest. the budget.

In the 1980s, Congress set standard Medicare rates for hospitals, and it established a national fee schedule for doctors, starting in 1992. But it did not stem the growth of federal spending on likely to face opposition from a doctors' ability to raise charges to health care.

Small army of lobbyists for doctors, private patients to compensate for

Without any change in current law or policy, the Congressional Budget Office estimates, spending for Medicare will double, from \$129 billion in 1992 to \$259 billion bospitals and the bealth-care industry. The president seems prepared for such a confrootation and may welcome it for political reasons. fn separate appearances last week, he and his wife, Hillary, assailed the One proposal being considered drug industry, complaining that by the administration would pre-One proposal being considered vent doctors and hospitals from in-

savings of the magnitude now envi- ums charged to higher-income cl-

profits from the production of vaccreasing charges to private patients cine for children. to make up for income lost as a The likely Medicare proposals result of the new Medicare limits. include spending limits on doctors If Mr. Clinton seeks Medicare and hospitals, an increase in premi-

small army of lobbyists for doctors, private patients to compensate for a reduction or freeze in payments

under Medicare. Representative Pete Stark, Democrat of California, chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health, said he saw "no problem" with judiciously limiting Medicare payments to doctors and hospitals.

Doctors have average incomes of more than \$160,000 a year, be said, and some underused hospitals should be closed. But Mr. Stark said the savings from such cuthacks should be used to expand Medicare benefits, not just to reduce the budsioned by the White House, he is derly people and restrictions on get deficit.

Clinton to Explain Budget Proposal in Nationwide Address

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President
Bill Clinton will make his first Oval Office address to the oation Monday in an effort to sell an economic package that aides said Sunday would include roughly as much in tax increases as in spending cuts.

Less than three weeks ago, Leon E. Panetta, Mr. Clinton's budget director, said the administration was striving for two dollars in spending cuts for every dollar in tax increases. On Sunday, the White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos. said that the administration's new goal was "a balance" between the amounts raised io oew revenue and the amounts cut from government

Mr. Clinton's Oval Office address, set for 9 P.M. eastern standard time, comes two days before the State of the Union address to Congress. It follows a week of intense activity during which Mr. Clinton gave two radio addresses. led a town hall meeting in Detroit and held a series of meetings with Democratic congressmen.

lo all the appearances, Mr. Clinton portrayed his program as one in which every segment of society will be asked to contribute, in the form of higher taxes and reduced government services, for the greater good of a better economy.

Mr. Clinton's speech from the Oval Office, aimed at setting the terms of debate for his Wednesday address, is an unusual tactic, though it parallels an approach used by former President Ronald Reagan in 1981.

Former President George Bush did not give an Oval Office address until the summer of his first year in

On Sunday, some key Clinton officials — Mr. Stephanopoulos, Mr. Panetta and Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairman of the Council of Economie Advisers — carried the Clinion message to television talk shows. They defended his decision to raise taxes on the middle class, rather than cutting taxes as he pledged during the campaign, and the decision to raise proportionately greater amounts in increased taxes than originally envisioned.

Mr. Stephanopoulos said of the administration's calculations. "What we are searching for is balance between spending cuts and tax increases." He added that the administration had identified "150 specific spending reductions" that will be included in Mr. Clinton's package. But he would not identify the cuts, or their total, except to say that a large percentage of them would come from military spend-

He also confirmed the thrust of reports Sunday that significant cuts would be made in Medicare costs immediately by forcing doctors and other health-care providers to charge less than currently allowed for their services and by increases in premiums for wealthy elderly recipients.

Despite campaign statements suggesting these savings would go toward increasing access to health care for those who cannot afford it now, Mr. Clinton plans to use the savings to reduce the deficit.



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AMERICAN TOPICS

Longevity Study Sees Hope for Lefties

Being left-handed is not a hazand to your health after all, says a study that disputes an earlier report suggesting southpaws are at risk of dying up to 14 years sooner than righties.

Scientists at the National Institutes of Health and Harvard University examined the death

University examined the death rates among 3,774 people 65 or older in Fast Boston, Massachnsetts, and found that left-handed people died no earlier on average

than right-handed people.

Although the study was conducted for other reasons, said Dr. Jack M. Gurainik, a physician at the institutes, the subjects were asked which hand they used to write and which to manipulate scissors. Those who used the left or either hand were considered left-handers. Their death rates

left-handers. Their death rates were not significantly different.

A 1980 study first raised the possibility that being left-handed could mean an earlier death. That study found that there was a higher percentage of lefties among the young, suggesting that there were fewer lefties among the old because they died earlier.

earlier.

"If you have two populations that are very different in age, you would expect the younger populations allower mean age." lation to have a lower mean age of death." Dr. Guralnik said. "it may simply relate to the fact that the population was younger."

The Museum of Tolerance, a says Rabbi Marvin Hier, the founder, "is to make people think."



A KENNEDY ENGAGEMENT — Edward M. Kennedy, Jr., 31, son of the senator, will marry Katherine Anne Gershman, 33, of Stamford, this autumn. She is a professor of psychiatry at Yale. Mr. Kennedy works at the Yale School of Medicine.

A group of Civil War buffs found themselves meeting at a Chicago bookstore more than 50 opened in Los Angeles this month, not far from the heart of month, not far from the heart of last spring's riots. In the Whisper Gallery, visitors are bombarded with slurs. "They're taking all the good jobs," says a Hispanic woman on a video screen. A black woman responds: "Let them go back to where they came from." Nazi propaganda posters and films of book burnings show what hannens when racist slurs years ago to discuss such matters as whether General George Mc-Clellan deserved his reputation for avoiding battle or whether General Ulysses S. Grant accepted too many casualties. The idea caught on, and now about 150 Civil War Round Tables meet regularly in the United States and abroad, five in Australia alone. "Worldwide, there's a fas-cination with the Civil War," said Ralph G. Nowman, a charwhat happens when racist sturs go unchallenged. The most pow-erful exhibit is a concentration camp gas chamber. Visitors listen to accounts of Nazi atrocities ter member of the first group. "It against Jews and others, interwas the last old-fashioned war spersed with tales of courage by those who stood up to the Nazis. and the first modern war - and "The purpose of the museum," says Rabbi Marvin Hier, the

they were fought simultaneously." Arthur Highee

Inquiry Targets Berlin Volunteer Police

BERLIN - Municipal authorities announced a full investigation into the city's volunteer police reserve after disclosures that neo-Nazis and criminals bad joined the force, which is intended to protect refugees and Jewish memorials from rightist attacks.

The investigation was ordered after an initial inquiry involving 200 officers found that 89 of them were suspected or had been convicted of crimes ranging from child sexual abuse to making the illegal

"This is a slap in the face for Jews and asylum-seekers," the police trade union said in a statement. It joined the opposition Greens and liberal Free Democrats in the city legislature in demanding that authorities scrap the reserve, which was founded during the Cold War a news report that investigators had to strengthen West Berlin police.

The force, armed with pistols ing neo-Nazi groups or of commit-and batons, nowadays helps regular police with riot control. It also guards Jewish memorials and hosright gangs.

A Free Democrat spokesman, Olaf Irmscher, said it was a scandal that rightists and criminals had the opportunity to carry firearms by oining the police reserve after a 14day training.

Interior Secretary Dieter Heckelmann of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats cautioned against sweeping judgments. But extremist ideologies have been be told Berlin radio he had ordered blamed for many of the 2,300 firea review of the entire volunteer force and threatened to dismiss A senior police officer confirmed

abuse and armed robbery.

"We have come across a number tels for foreign refugees, both of of cases of volunteers who are inwhich have been targeted by far- criminated," said Dieter Piethe, chief of the Berlin police state security division. "That goes for a numher of criminal acts, including the ones named."

Mr. Heckelmann and the police were reacting to a report by the weekly news magazine Focus, made available ahead of publication on Monday, about an internal police investigation into the matter. Similar paramilitary gangs with

bombings and other attacks on foreigners and Jewish monuments those who failed to meet standards. that swept Germany last year, killing 17 people.
In another protest against the

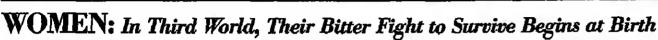
suspected police volunteers of join-rightist violence, thousands of Ger-

prejudice and violence Sunday in demonstrations in at least eight sites along the border between the two countries.

A new border-crossing point was opened informally at Hohenwutzen in Germany - Osinow Dolny on the Polish side - and several thousand people formed a chain of lights across the Oder River bridge there, the police said.

Attacks on foreigners continued elsewhere during the weekend. Ten people were treated for smoke inhalation after a firebomb attack Sunday on a Turkish-owned shop in Ludwigshalen, the police said.

In Mücheln, in the East, some 50 asylum-seekers were evacuated from a refugee home after a bomb threat Saturday night, the police said. No explosives were found.



(Continued from page 1)

Asia and China, the perils begin at birth, with

Amravati, who lives in a village oear Rani in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, said she killed two of her day-old daughters by pouring scalding chicken soup down their throats, one of the most widely practiced methods of infanticide in southern India. She showed where she buried their bodies under piles of cow dung in the tioy courtyard of her home.

"My mother-in-law and father-in-law are bedridden," said Amravati, who has two living daughters. "I have oo land and oo salary, and my husband met with an accident and can't work. Of course it was the right decision, I need a boy. Even though I have to huy clothes and food for a son, he will grow oo his own and take care of himself. I doo't have to buy him jewelry or give him a 10,000-rupee (\$350) dowry."

Sociologisis and government officials began documeoting sporadic examples of female in-fanticide in India about 10 years ago.

The practice of killing oewborn girls is largely a rural phecomenon in India. Although its extent has not been documented, one indication came in a recent survey by the Community Services Guild of Madras, a city in Tamil Nadu. Of the 1,250 women questioned, the survey concluded that more than balf had killed baby

In urban areas, easier access to modern medi-

cal technology enables women to act before birth. Through amniocentesis, women can learn the sex of a fetus and undergo abortion. At one clinic in Bombay, of \$.000 abortions performed after amniocentesis, 7,999 were of female fetus-

es, according to a recent government report. To be sure, female infanticide and sex-selective abortion are not unique to India. Social workers in other South Asian states believe that some communities also condone the practice. In China, one province has had so many cases of female infanticide that a half-million bachelors cannot find wives because they outnumber women their age by 10 to 1, according to the official Xinhua news agency.

The root problems, according to village

women, sociologists and other experts, are cultural and economic. In India, a young woman is regarded as a temporary member of her natural family and a drain on its wealth. Her parents are considered caretakers whose main responsibility is to deliver a chaste daughter, along with a sizable dowry, to her husband's family.

"They say bringing up a girl is like watering a neighbor's plant," said R. Venkatachalam, director of the Community Services Guild of Madras. "From birth to death, the expenditure is there." The dowry, he said, often wipes out a family's life savings hut is necessary to arrange a proper marriage and maintain the honor of e hride's family.

After giving birth to a daughter, village women "immediately start thinking. 'Do we have the money to support her through life?' and if they

don't, they kill her," according to Vasanthai. 20, the mother of an 18-mooth-old girl and a resident of the village where Rani lives. "You definitely do it after two or three daughters. Why would you want more?"

Few activists or government officials in India see female infanticide as a law-and-order issue. viewing it instead as a social problem that should be eradicated through better education. family planning and job programs. Police officials say few cases are reported and witnesses seldom cooperate.

Surviving childhirth is itself an achievement n South Asia for both mother and haby. One of every 18 women dies of a pregnancy-related cause, and more than one of every 10 habies dies during delivery.

For female children, the survival odds are even worse. Almost one in every five girls born in Nepal and Bangladesh dies before age 5. In India, about one-fourth of the 12 million girls born each year die hy age 15.

The high death rates are out coincidental. Across the developing world, female children are fed less, pulled out of school earlier, forced into hard labor sooner and given less medical

According to numerous studies, girls are handicapped not only by the perception that they are temporary members of a family, hut also by the belief that males are the chief breadwinners and therefore more deserving of

MARKETPLACE OF IDEAS — Former President Richard Nixon speaking to a Moscow meat vendor during a private visit.

CHINA: Its Sprint to Wealth Could Make It the World's Leading Power

(Continued from page 1) the same level that Japan and then Taiwan and South Korea experienced at their postwar peaks.

At a 9 percent growth rate, economic output quiotuples in just 19 years. In contrast, the U.S. economy has expanded at an average annual rate of about 3 percent over the last 12 years.

"It's mind-boggling," said a Western diplomat who studies the Chinese economy. "The amount of change is truly incredible."

The diplomat added: "I really

feel that it's sustainable, because of all the unfulfilled potential. They haven't come close to meeting the level of productivity that they could, in both industry and agricul-

Assuming that China continues to flourish, there is still a crucial uncertainty about what this means. Will economic growth lead to an easing of the repression in China and the emergence of a more democratic society? Or will it prop up the hard-liners and subsidize the guns and spies that help keep the Com-munists in power? There is evi-

dence for both propositions, but the East Asian experience suggests that prosperity and economic pluralism may eventually lead to political pluralism as well.

In the short term, the authorities seem to have demonstrated that they can combine brutal political recression with an economic miracle. No one doubts that China's economy is one of the most vibrant

Yet many Chinese are pessimistic. They worry about the risk of chaos or even civil war after the death of Deng Xiaoping, the nation's senior leader, who is \$8. They point to the potential for immense problems, ranging from corruption to the gap between economic dynamism and political stagnation.

Many Chinese see regionalism as a primary threat because the provinces are clearly gaining power at the expense of the central government. Localities regularly ignore national laws and policies they dislike, and they establish illegal barriers to goods from other provinces. This reminds Chinese of the rise of regional warlords early in this cen-

up of China into states that would resemble divisions in Europe. Other challenges that could threaten China's economic development over the next decade are

tury. Some fear an eventual carving

 Power struggles will almost certainly follow the death of Mr. Deng, and could lead to turmoil and a coup d'état. A coup by the armed forces might not be an overwhelming problem for the economy, but some experts do oot rule out the possibility of fighting among military commanders and

even of civil war.

· Taiwan is suffering from an identity crisis, and there is a possibility that it will eventually declare itself an independent country. China has promised to intervene mili-tarily if that bappens, and the result could be an international uproar and sanctions against China, Economic activity might be disrupted for many years.

· Corruption is growing steadily, and at some point it may begin to sap economic growth. Public outrage over government officials' de-

mands for bribes — along with anger over decontrolled prices and layoffs from state factories — 14 could lead to renewed street demonstrations that threaten the government. If the government again ordered army commanders to fire on protesters, China would once more be thrown into a crisis.

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EVE:

 A less cataclysmic challenge is simply the marumoth problems that China faces in developing infrastructure and training its workers. Investment in railroads, ports and energy production has lagged, and may not be able to support continued growth at current rates. Education spending is not keeping pace with the economy, so China may not have enough skilled workers to lift itself to a higher technological level of manufacturing.

The Chinese offer other scenarios in which the economy collapses. civil war breaks out and the state disintegrates into regional fiefdoms. Perhaps the important point is simply that there is a persistent cloud of uncertainty about where

CLINTON: Can the President Sell the Nation on Trading Pain for Gain?

(Continued from page 1) positive reaction to the package he

announces Wednesday. But Mr. Clintoo faces inevitable questions about credibility, given the apparent shift in priorities that has occurred since the election. "He ran as the growth candidate

and the middle-class tax cut candidate," Mr. Weber said. Now, with the president expected to call for new taxes that would also hit the middle class. Mr. Weber added. "He's going to come to the country as a dramatically different person than be presented himself as a candidate."

Geoff Garin, a Democratic pollster, disagrees. "I think people will grumble about taxes." he said. They'll grumble that the program isn't completely in concert with the campaign statements. But in the end what the voters care about is doing what we have to do to fix the economy. That's really what Bill

Clinton's central compact with the voters was in the campaign."

But Bill Hamilton, another Democratie pollster, said Mr. Clinton and company will face trouble if they assume the public is ready for truly tough actions. "I think they know the public is not ready for the full medicine," he said.

As a president who won the election with just 43 percent of the vote in a three-man race. Mr. Clinton is conscious of his need to build a broader coverning coalition.

voters to go along with this and be needs the Democrats who represent them in Congress to feel that it's safe to go aloog with it." Mr. Garin said.

The constituency of Ross PeroL the independent candidate who won 19 percent of the vote in November, is another matter. Mr. Clinton's advisers want to appeal to those voters who would have supported Mr. Clintoo in a twoway race, but they don't want the ent Democrat"

president to tilt too much to deficitreduction. Their belief is that if the program

works, Mr. Perot's voters will shift allegiance to Mr. Clinton, regardless of how much it cuts the deficit. As Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said recently, "Bill Clinton didn't get elected to cut the defi-

But unless the deficit-reduction is seen as credible. Mr. Clinton risks the loss of his tag as a "differ-

Algiers Car Bomb Narrowly Misses Defense Minister

ALGIERS - Defense Minister

Khaled Nezzar, seeo as the strongman in Algeria's collective presideocy, narrowly escaped assassina-tion when a powerful car bomb

cy. APS, said the car bomb was damentalists had been executed af-meant for Major General Nezzar. ter the supreme court rejected their He was not hurt, and an official source said there were no casualties in the attack on Saturday.

attack. Algeria's Justice Ministry aimed at collecting weapons for

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the Pastrami King in Kew Gardens. Oueens, prides himself on being a speaker of genuine New Yorkese. "I'll put it to you this way — we are a dying breed," he said. "I got a 7-year-old brothuh who has no accent whatsocvub. The kid's

(Continued from page 1)

great there's nothing wrong with him, but it's like be talks more laidback, like his mouth is easier on the Certainly traces of the dialect

spoken by Mr. Lockner cao still be

found in every neighborhood and alive. They seem to wear the tawk former Mayor Edward I. Koch, asamong all ethnic and racial groups. In some instances, the purest New Yawk tawk has just moved to the called Bowery Dialect, Brooklyn-

DIALECT: Demographic Changes Are Ending Dat Old New York Towk

suburbs, to Long Island or New a New Yorker becomes upwardly mobile, his accent tends to fade with time, self-consciousness and

Some, however, believe that po-

as a badge of identity.

lice officers will keep the language

The New York accent, variously

ese and New Yorkese, bas arways Jersey. But linguists say it is unlike. been a point of both pride and by to find a stable home there: Once shame. On the one hand, it was considered unrelined, something to be crased through education. On the other, it was gloried in, a code that linked New Yorkers in color-

sert that they do not speak the dialect or that it has never existed outside Jimmy Durante movies.

Mr. Koch, noting that his grammar was perfect because be had studied Latin, acknowledged only, "My intonation is not Midwest." And he added that the death of strong New York dialect should not be mourned.

"I would not want our kids to go back to dis and dem," he said. But many older New Yorkers, think it would be hah-rubble. It including such expressive types as would cost them many rungs."

Less than 24 hours before the post in November 1991 said to be exploded as he drove past.

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appeals.
The four men were sentenced last May for a raid on a frontier

The official Algerian press agen- announced that four Muslim fun- armed struggle for an Islamic state. **EMPLOYMENT** REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

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> Page 4 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

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TANKS: France Wins \$3 Billion Order From the United Arab Emirates

(Continued from page I) reinvest 60 percent of the deal's value in joint ventures in the Emir-

"The UAE's decision is very highly political," a disappointed British defense specialist said.

General Dynamics was financially strong enough to shrug off losing out, but Vickers may now be forced to shut one of two factories n Britain for lack of export orders. defense specialists said

Vickers last year lost out on a

\$4.5 billion order from Kuwait for 256 tanks, with the order going to General Dynamics, for M1-A2s. The specialists said that a \$300 million Vickers deal with Oman in January would prove insufficient in prevent the company's retrenching.

Mr. Chiquet would not put an exact value on the deal but said: "It will be about the same price as the Americans offered, which was

more than \$3 hillion." Specialists had earlier estimated

the deal in be worth some 20 billion French francs (\$3.56 billion).

Officials of GIAT said that at the request of the Emirates, the tanks would be powered by a Germanmade engine, the 12-cylinder MTU 883, which was on display at the exhibition across the aisle from the Leclerc tank. The 1.630-horsepower engine is made by the Deutsche Aerospace unit of Daimler-Benz

Mr. Chiquet said that the first

the end of 1994 and that the Emir-

ates would have all 390 by 1999. Britain and the United States remain the region's main arms suppliers, but France, eager to penetrate the lucrative Gulf market, has close military ties with the Emir-

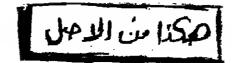
France sold the Emirates Mirage 2000 lighters equipped with U.S. armament and air defense systems in the mid-1980s, and experts say the two sides might soon enter ne gotiations for more Mirage 2000s. (Rewers, AP, AFP)

five tanks would be delivered by

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LAWYER	Procter & Gamble
NETWORK ENGINEERING OPERATIONS DIRECTOR/Paris	Research, Development & Implementation Company
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South Africans Wrangle **Over Power Sharing**

JOHANNESBURG - Nelson Mandela's African National Con-gress and the government argued Sunday over the terms of a compro-mise under which they would effec-tively share power in South Africa

for the next eight years.

The government negotiator,
Fanie Schoeman, insisted it was
"fact" that the ANC had agreed to sbare power in a government of national unity until 1999.

"A government of national unity is power sharing," Mr. Schoeman told the South African Press Asso-

ciation on Sunday.

Carl Nichaus of the ANC said, however, that although the concept of power sharing was being considered, no precise mechanism had been decided on. It is to be discussed by the group's national executive committee Tuesday.

Mr. Mandela said at a meeting in Johannesburg on Saturday night that the ANC and the government had made no secret deal, an accusation leveled by their political foes, who fear being sidelined by the rapprochement between the two major players.

An interim government of na-

tinnal unity is not power sharing." Mr. Mandela said. "The ANC proposes an interim government of na-

write Leading Poor

tional unity which would include those parties that have won a certain proportion of seats in a con-

stituent assembly."

President Frederik W. de Klerk said Sunday that there was no fixed power-sharing agreement with the ANC, which is expected to win an overall majority in any election. He said it was essential that Chief Mangosuthu Bnthelezi, head of gihe Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, take part in the negotiating process to avoid the breakup

"We don't want to go the Yugo-slavian way," Mr. de Klerk said. After three days of talks, Mr. Schoeman and the ANC's secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa, nn Friday gave an upbeat assessment of progress, prompting protest from parties not privy to their de-

The radical Pan-Africanist Congress said it doubted whether any deal struck by the government and the ANC "would be acceptable to

The liberal Democratic Party said it had reservations about the powers and functions of regions ont being decided before an election, and the rightist Conservative Party accused the government of surrender.



FLEEING ATTACK IN KABUL - An Afghan woman wheeling her possessions away from an area raked by rockets on Sunday.

U.S. Troops Under Foreign Command? The Times Change

By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Cautiously and with little fanfare, the United States is edging away from one of the guiding principles of its foreign policy for the last half-century: when American troops are put in harm's way, they are put there strictly under American command.

In major conflicts like the Kore-an and Gulf wars, as well as in dozens of smaller international nilitary enterprises since the end of World War II, the United States has supplied the preponderance of forces and demanded command.

The Pentagon has insisted on that, and in the person of General Colin L. Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, still does, at least as a matter of doctrine.

But when the withdrawal of most of the U.S. forces from Somalia is completed in March or April, 3,000 to 5,000 American troops will be left behind as part of a multinational force that will probably he commanded by a three-star Turkish Army officer, General Cevik Bir.

The Americans will be specialists in logistics, communications and intelligence, to be sure, not frontline combat soldiers, but they will be in a risky setting all the same. Turkey is a NATO ally of the Unit-ed States, which means Pentagon officials have more confidence in General Bir than in a general from a nonallied country; the supreme allied commander in Europe, after all, is still an American.

Nevertheless, when the switch is mpleted, it will be the first time U.S. troops have ever operated directly under the flag of the United Nations. In the past, the main bul-warks of the UN peacekeeping furces have been nations like Canada, Pakistan and Finland.

No one expects an overnight change in U.S. policy. The United States still has by far the largest pool of forces from which to draw troops for peacekeeping and other operations. It also retains, by common consent, the best command structure, intelligence and logistical capacities and supporting air and sea power.

"The creation of a post-Cold War era means creating new inter-national organizations," Defense Secretary Les Aspin said at his con-

NEWS ANALYSIS

firmation hearing on Jan. 7. "And high on the list is the question of how do you create international peacekeeping nrganizations and peacemaking organizations."

With the Clinton administration eager tn scale back the role of the United States as a global police-man, and with developing nations ever more reluctant to see troops under big-power command within their borders, because of echoes of the colonial past, it is becoming harder for the United Nations to cede sweeping control to Washing-ton in the way it did during the war in the Gulf.

In announcing the new U.S. policy on Bosnia last week, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that if a peace accord could be negotiated the United States would be willing to contribute troops to belp enforce it.

He told officials on Capitol Hill that 10,000 to 15,000 American troops might be involved in a mul-tinational force of 40,000 — hardly the kind of ratio that has made it possible for Americans to demand control in the past,

Of course, few American policymakers think a peace accord is possible in the Balkans. Bot still, seeking one is President Bill Clinton's policy, and so is providing troops if it works.

Among U.S. Army and Marine Corps generals, there appears to be little concern. If a new peacekeeping operation in Bosnia was needed, some of them believe, American logistical support and air cover would be indispensable, and that would enable Washington to insist that an American be put in overall

If oot, other officers say, a Briton would have to take charge, because Germany's role is constitutionally restricted, and France's forces are not integrated into the NATO com-

Clinton Welcomes Word of UN's Taking Over in Somalia

By Don Phillips

ngton Post Service WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton says he is encouraged by reports that the United Nations is developing a plan to remove most U.S. forces from Somalia within two months, leaving as many as 5,000 as part of a new multinational peace-

keeping force under UN command. Mr. Clinton, speaking to reporters as he started a White House meeting with mem-bers of Congress, said he would "do some work no that Monday." He did not elabo-

"This does need to go from a U.S. mission to a UN mission," Mr. Clinton said on would include 3,000 to 5,000 U.S. troops have served in a UN force under the com
with 15,000 to 20,000 nther forces that would be the first time that U.S. troops agreed earlier on the need to switch from a would include 3,000 to 5,000 U.S. troops have served in a UN force under the com
U.S. force to a UN force, but the timetable Saturday of the effort to stabilize the North African country and deliver food to starv-

U.S. officials in Somalia expressed confidence that most U.S. forces could be removed by May at the latest.

White House officials said later that Mr. Clinton was referring to a report in Satur-day's New York Times that the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, was oear completion of a timetable in remove U.S. troops before April and replace them

specializing in logistics, communications and intelligence. The afficials said that Mr. Clinton had no independent knowledge of such a UN plan.

At ooc point, there were nearly 25,000 U.S. soldiers in Somalia to saleguard emergency food delivery, but the number now is about 19,000, Pentagon officials said.

U.S. and UN officials had said earlier that some U.S. troops would remain in Somalia under the command of a Turkish officer, Lientenant General Cevik Bir. It

has been unclear because of the reluctance mand of a non-American. The selection of a Turkish general was

intended to satisfy concerns in Somalia and other Arab countries that a Muslim be in charge of the new peacekeeping force. The force also will operate under the

current U.S. rules of engagement, allowing a more active role in disarming factions than the rules followed by UN peacekeep not be possible, although the Bush admining forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mr. Butros Ghali and U.S. officials

of many countries to contribute significant numbers of troops. When former President George Bush committed troops to Somalia in December.

be said he hoped to have U.S. forces out of the country before be left office on Jan. 20 But it quickly became apparent that would istration did withdraw some troops in the waning days of its term.

> BAGHDAD --- President Saddam Hussein wants to open a dialogue with President Bill Clintoo and build a "new relationship"

with Washington, the official Iraqi press agency reported Sunday.

"I believe that the president of the higgest country in the world needs to try wisdom and not weapons," he was quoted as saying during a meeting with Ramsey Clark, a peace activist and former charge.

"Is he ready to listen to the viewpoint of Iraq?" Mr. Saddam asked. "If he is ready, I simply believe that we can pave the way for building oew relations based on mutual respect regardless of what

Saddam Message to Clinton:

Let's Build 'New Relations'

Robert Holley, Nobelist for RNA Research, Dies

By Bruce Lambert

Robert W. Holley, a biologist whn won the Nobel prize for unrav-. eling the genetic code of ribonucleic acid, or RNA, died Thursday at his home in Los Gatos, California.

He was 71. The cause of death was lung can-cer, said the Salk Institute for Bio-logical Studies in La Jolla, Califor-nia, where Mr. Holley had been a fellow and professor since 1966. The 1968 Nobel Prize for Medi-

in Mr. Halley and two other scien-tists, Marshall W. Nirenberg and H. Gobind Khorana, for research on related aspects of genetic coding that each conducted independent-

Mr. Holley was the first to unravel the internal structure in a strand of RNA, which helps determine what form and role each cell takes in a larger organism. Under the RNA's direction, building

and every other living thing.
The specific substance he analyzed was alanine transfer RNA. painstakingly derived from yeast. It took three years to isolate a 30th of an ounce of the material from 200 pounds (90 kilograms) of yeast, and four more years to decipher the exact sequence of key ingredients in its 77 subunits.

His findings were reported in a two-sentence abstract in a scientific blocks of proteins become flower journal in 1965: "The complete nu-. sity Hospital.

first oucleic acid for which the the support of IBM. structure is known. Howard Paul, 44,

cleotide sequence of an alanine

Robotics Inventor NEW YORK (NYT) - Howard A. Paul, 44, developer of a robotic surgical device tested on human patients in California, died of can-

transfer RNA, isolated from yeast, Integrated Surgical Systems of Sachas been determined. This is the ramento, California, in 1990 with

He was widely known for his research in applying three-dimensional imaging and robotics in the operating room. The result was Robodoc, a 5-foot (1.5-meter) arm with a high-speed drill and complex imaging technology designed to provide surgeons with far greater accuracy than their hands could cer Wednesday at Stanford Univer-

Dr. Paul, a veterinarian, founded

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A300-600 Airbus and Boeing 7375 connect our 30-destination regional network, while our 23 destinations in Thailand are serviced by Boeing 737-2005, ATRs and BAe 1465.



Foreigners in Europe

As concern flares in Germany and else-where in Europe over the rising violence places, France, Spain Portugal, Britain and against foreigners, one troubling theme in the debate is the role of police in failing to prevent — or in some cases even taking part n — racist incidents, Several well-known human rights organizations, including Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch, have now collected information that bears specifically on this aspect of the problem.

Their reports make for unpleasant reading. The Helsinki Watch material is confined to Germany and comes in the context of a November report on the buman rights of refugees and ethnic minorities there. (The latter, in this case, are considered "foreigners" even if they were born in Germany.) The most frequent complaint encountered, according to the report, was that police had refused to respond to alarms about violent incidents or stood passively by while they tonk place. The altegations were particularly sharp in the case of the three-day Rostock riot against an asylum shelter home, but "were repeated in every city visited in East Germany," the investigators stated. And in at least one murder (of an Angolan guest worker), of which four skinheads were convicted, policemen are also under investi-

gation for standing by.

But the problem, like the phenomenon of a racially distinct minority, goes beyond Germany and has been reported by Arab

places, France, Spain. Portugal, Britain and Italy. The Amnesty International report. released on Feb. 3, cites a long list of these, drawn from those complaints that were formally pressed in court by victims or their relatives - a list that can be presumed to be

a very small subset of all such incidents. They include the case of the Benin native Lucien Diossouvi, hving in France, who lodged a lormal complaint that he was knocked off his motorbike by an unmarked police car and then beaten with truncheons by its occupants. The inquiry, filed in 1990, was still pending in December 1992 with no resolution. Similarly, few of the other complaints mentioned in the report have been resolved to the foreigners' satisfaction, al-though several who had allegedly baseless charges lodged against them after brutality (resisting arrest, for instance) have eventu-

ally had those charges officially revoked.

Amnesty notes rightly that "the behavior of law enforcement officers mirrors the rising tide of racism in Europe," and it says that race appears to be a factor in an increasing number of the general complaints it receives from West European countries about torture and mistreatment. It is just one more reason for those governments to take a strong stand against prejudice and back it up with disci-pline for the state's own forces.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Waiting for Clinton

On his 29th day in office, this coming Wednesday, President Bill Clinton will lay out a plan for economic revival that will be a lest of his budget-making ability and his political salesmanship. He emphasized the word sacrifice in his Inaugural Address. Now comes the hammer. Mr. Clinton seems to be preparing to tell Americans that they can kiss the promised tax cut good-bye and say hello to higher taxes all around.

The economic argument is fairly straightforward. Getting the deficit down and spending to stimulate long-term growth require more revenues. The political argument is tougher, it will rise or fall on how effectively Mr. Clinton can present his tax increases as necessary and fair.

He will have to speak loudly to be heard over the gleeful Republican chorus of "Told you so, told you so." Here are some tests by which to judge whether the president's plan

is both equitable and equal to the task;
Short-term stimulus. President Clinton is likely to propose temporarily increasing the deficit by perhaps \$15 billion to \$30 billion to drive persistently high unemployment a bit lower. But to make a dent, the package needs to be at least twice as large.

Long-term investment, His campaign plan called for investing \$50 billion a year for four years on telecommunications, highspeed trains and preparing a work force for 21st century jobs. That can be scaled down, but not by much or else Mr. Clinton will

bave tarnished his central commitment. Deficit reduction. The deficit is \$300 billion and would be \$350 billion in four years if Mr. Clinton did nothing about it. At a minimum, it should be cut below \$200 bilhon. Otherwise the national debt will continue to grow faster than the economy, a prescription for economic min. The upshot is that, after adding in the cost of his investment program, Mr. Clinton has to find about

\$200 billion in cuts to bring the deficit down to tolerable levels by the end of his term. Spending. The first place to look for spending cuts is the military; by 1997, defense spending could be cut by at least \$40 billion more per year than is already planned. Next come the buge entitlement programs. Mr. Clinton appears ready to move on Social Security by raising taxes on the benefits for wealthier retirees. But reining in Medicaid and Medicare, the two enritlements that are out of control - depends on

overhauling the nation's health care system. Taxes. Before Mr. Clinton reneges on his promise to cut taxes on middle-income families, he must scrounge for every other source of budget saving. His first obligation is to increase taxes on the rich to offset their gains at the hands of the Reagan and Bush administrations. He could also reduce deductions for mortgage interest and health care premiums for wealthy families. Altogether, these and similarly targeted tax in-creases could raise \$40 billion or more. But that would still leave Mr. Clinton's deficit

reduction perhaps \$80 billion short. Having already gone after every other source of savings, the president must convince his supporters that he has earned the right to plumb the only one left: the pockets of the middle-income taxpayers be had promised to hold harmless.

He seems likely to withdraw his pledge to cut taxes on middle-income families, then go for a broad-based energy tax as the easiest way to get big bucks — perhaps \$50 billion a year by 1997. An energy tax would also help to clean the environment; but if Mr. Clinton goes that route, be must present it as a last resort, and ameliorate the step by casting the

tax as broadly as possible. He must also admit that energy taxes are regressive; they hurt poor families more than the rich. There are ways to protect the poor from the tax, by increasing outlays on food stamps and tax credits for low-paid workers. But there are no good ways to even out the regional impacts, and Mr. Clinton should not band Sunbelt Republicans like Representative Newt Gingrich a political club by

going for a gasoline tax increase this year. Trade policy. Budget policy alone does not make an economic plan. Another key is trade policy. Mr. Clinton's first task is to complete swiftly the Uruguay Round of international trade talks, but so far be has voiced no such resolve. Instead his administration has invited industries to lobby for special protection from foreign competitors. Wednesday is the time to slam this political back door shut.

This package of measures would take guts to push through Congress. But for Mr. Clinton to take the easy way out -pretending to solve programs but not leveling about the sacrifice - would threaten the economy and this presidency.

Bill Clinton promised to "grow" the economy. If he cowers, his political fate may be no better than that of the man who defaulted on "Read my lips."

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bickering Over Jobs

By trying to shift production of vacuum cleaners from one European town to another, an American company has inadvertently set off a furious quarrel over fairness in the joh market. It pits Socialist France against Britain, whose free-market social policies bear the heavy imprint of its recent prime minister, Margaret Thatcher. The immediare issue is whether it is right for workers to win employment by offering concessions such as a wage freeze, a no-strike pledge and flexible work rules. That leads to all the other questions raised by the competition for jobs between a low-wage region and one where labor costs are much higher.

Some of it is familiar to Americans, as they worry about losing jobs to Asia or Laun America. But economic relations between France and Britain are very complicated, as well as very close. They are ued together by the European Community, which has decreed, since the first of the year, a free flow of trade across its internal borders.

The employer. Hoover, has decided to concentrate its European production of vacuum cleaners in a plant near Glasgow. which would mean 400 new jobs there. It would also mean laying off 650 people at its French plant in Dijon. Unemployment is high in both countries, and France is approaching parliamentary elections next month. Britain devalued its currency last

fall, lowering its wage costs. France is vehe-mently resisting devaluation.

France, like most of the Continental countries, uses wage taxes to provide much of the funding for its generous social benefits. Britain, where the benefits are far less generous, relies more heavily on general taxes such as the income tax. The result is that wage taxes - a direct cost of labor are several times higher in France than in Scotland. That, incidentally, is a point that Americans need to keep in mind as they decide how to pay for health care. The leading proposal at the moment is to tax payrolls, which would burt in the international competition for jobs.

The head of the European Community's Commission, Jacques Delors, attacked the British last week for stealing jobs from another country, 1Mr. Delors is zer only French but a possible future candidate for president of France. His solution is a plan for workers' councils, with a voice in lavoffs and work practices. Britain is blocking the plan. The European Community is a long

way from harmony on social policy. It is another small example of the great change in the world's posities. With the collapse of the Soviet threat, the economic disparities and disputes among the rich countries are getting harder to handle.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

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To Be Credible Clinton Has to Get Tougher

WASHINGTON — While they have not devised an end to the bloody war in Bosnia. President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher have demonstrated a dynamic understanding of what is at stake for the United States in ex-Yugoslavia. Compared with past

American policy, that is progress.
"We've got to try to contain it." Mr. Clinton said of the bloodletting, which risks "spreading all over creation over there" if Europe and America continue to sit on the sidelines. "We'll be pulled in." he warned his television town meeting audience in Southfield, Michigan, last Wednesday.

That stated a strategic danger for the United States in plain American. Mr. Clinton's remark.

Not putting people first is the initiative's fundamental flaw.

consciously or otherwise, contained an echo of "Over There," the time American soldiers sang as they went off to World War I. It was evocative of the need for America to pay early attention to European conflicts to head off larger catastrophe.

Mr. Christopher, employing diplo-speak but no less emphatic, also pointed to the dangers of the war spreading into Kosovo and Macedonia when he unveiled the U.S. injulative on Bosnia a few

hours before Mr. Clinton spoke. But the means he prescribed fall far short of dealing with the real dangers that he and the president described. The U.S. initiative is a carefully composed diplomatic work of art, expressed in subtle shades of gray. Unfortunately it is simed at people who see their world and their struggle only in black and white.

In the guise of letting the parties decide things for themselves, the initiative applies gradually es-

The Plan

Needs to Be

Improved

By Brian Beedham

ONDON - There can be a just

peace in the Balkans - not peace at any price — if Europe and the United States agree what the peace has to consist of and agree to

enforce it together. President Bill

Clinton bas now promised joint en-forcement in Bosnia, the heart of the

borror. He is still blurry about what

he would be willing to enforce.

The definition of a just peace has

to start with the plan drawn up by

Cyrus Vance and David Owen, not just because this is "the only plan on

the table" - there is plenty of room

on the table - but because the pro-

posal has got it about right.
It insists that Bosnia should keep

its sovereignty and existing borders

so that its Serbian minority cannot

carry a chunk of it into a Greater

Serbia, Remarkably, Mr. Vance and

Lord Owen have got both Serbia's

It is reasonable for Serbs

outside Serbia to ask for a

degree of local autonomy.

president and the leader of the Bosni-

an Serbs to accept this. No doubt

these men's tongues were in their

cheeks, but joint European-American

enforcement can probably make

In return, the Vance-Owen plan

correctly says Bosnia should be a

loose confederation. If it was right for Croatia and Slovenia to say in

1991 that they did not want to stay under the domination of a Serbian-

run Yugoslavia — the reason Yugo-slavia broke up — it is reasonable for Serbs outside Serbia to ask for a

Best of all, although it has gone

largely unnoulced, is one feature of the map attached to the Vance-Owen

plan, in telling the Serbs they will

have to ahandon about a quarter of

the Bosnian territory they occupy, it

allocates to them as semi-autono

mous provinces several physically

unconnected areas. It is thus much

harder for them to make a subse-

This is not the "ratification of eth-

Their plan nevertheless has one

plain weakness: It leaves the Bosnian

Serbs, even after that proposed with-

drawal, with a lot more land - and

the Muslims with a lot less -- than

their proportion of the population

warrants. The map of Bosnia cannot

be restored to what it was a year ago. Too many people have fled from too

many shattered towns. But the re-

drawing of Bosnia should be fairer

This improvement on Vance-Owen

Morality Versus International Law

individuals obliged to respond to evil and human suffering?

THE United States launched a humanitarian relief expedition in Somalia, It

is being urged to intervene in the former Yugoslavia. When are nations and

In most of the history of the world, and of the United States, disinterested

moral arguments for intervening in the affairs of other nations have been

seldom heard. The governing principle has been self-interest, the supposed national interest of states. It still largely is.

David Scheffer, a senior associate at the Carnegic Endowment for Interna-

tional Peace and a member of President Bill Clinton's transition team in the

State Department, thinks that "the moral issue of the evil character of some

deeds transcends the traditional legalistic paradigm and rules." If internation-

- Authors Day, commenting in the Los Angeles Times,

al law is going to change, "it will be moral pressure that makes that change."

than the Vance-Owen version

nic cleansing" that Mr. Vance and

Lord Owen have been accused of.

quent bolt for Greater Serbia.

degree of local autonomy.

them keep their reluctant word.

By Jim Hoagland

calating diplomatic and economic pressure to the Serbs, Croats and Bosnian Muslims, squeezing all

Serbs, Croats and Bosman Musums, squeezing an of them in turn and giving each of them some incentive to stop the killing now.

It holds that use of U.S. military power in abeyance, suggesting that U.S. troops will be committed only to police an agreement that the Serbs, Croats and Bosman Muslims have already accepted. That suggestion is supposed to be a lure for one

Croats and Bosnian Muslims have already accepted. That suggestion is supposed to be a lure for one
party (the Muslims) and therefore is all but certain
to be vetoed by another (the Serbs).

The sophistication of the plan may well prevent
it from having much practical effect on the rough
Balkan battlefield. In some ways the U.S. initiative
is ton clever by half, pretending that the ethnic
hatreds that have ripped Yugoslavia apart can be
contained with promises and rearrangement of the lines of ethnic division proposed by negotiators Cyrus Vance and David Owen.

The two measures that might have changed the balance on the ground right away, supplying arms to the Bosnians and enforcing the no-flight zone, were rejected. Mr. Christopher clearly indicated that Britain and France talked President Clinton out of applying them. Say this for Mr. Clinton and Mr. Christopher:

They have taken the first steps toward altering the psychological and political balance that has held American policy in Yugoslavia captive. Secretary Christopher pinned primary respon-sibility for the atrocities and aggression in Bosnia

on the Serbs, where it belongs.

And he explicitly rejected the defeatist atritude of his predecessors. Jim Baker and Larry Eagleburger, who at times seemed to care more about blaming the Yngoslav crisis on America's Euro-

pean partners than about resolving it. These statements represent a valuable shift away from the inaction and buck-passing of the Bush years. America is now making an effort to lead Europe-an nations instead of passing on blame — of

No Miracle

For Bosnia,

It Seems

By Leslie H. Gelb

W ASHINGTON — Hardly any-thing is ruled out for Bosnia, senior Clinton administration offi-cials told me on Friday. We're still

looking at most options, they insisted. But the subtext was unmistak-

able: Not now, not for months and probably never will U.S. bombers at-

tack the Serbian cannons that are

pounding Sarajevo, or send troops to

protect the city, or provide arms to the overmatched Bosnian Muslims.

United Nations will not go along with these actions, the officials ex-

plained. In any event, the new Chinton team has reviewed its options and

concluded that little can be gained

and much risked by using force.
"Actually, the Europeans were

more dug in against force than Col-in," one senior official related, refer-

ring to General Colin Powell, the top military commander. "It's all very complicated," the official confided.

Life is not very complicated in Resnik, a refngee camp for Muslims about 30 minutes from downtown

Zagreb, the Croatian capital. In Resnik it is a simple matter of sur-

vival. I was taken there recently by officials of the International Reseme

manitarian groups that are doing beroic work in ex-Yugoslavia

pal helpers of the camp, but Arab

do-gooders bave been moving in. The new Arab Muslim benefactors

try to bend their Slavic co-religion-

ists to the true ways of Islam, but to little avail. "Where is it written in the Koran that you can't drink slivo-

vitz?" one refugee remarked to me.

I visited with, let's call them, the

Paltrak family from the Bosnian town of Prijedor, 11 surviving mem-

bers from four generations living in a room in long wooden barracks. "Un-til the killings and rapings began a

year ago, there were no differences between us and the Serbs," said one

woman of seemingly iron will. "We even raised chickens together."

"They took my son outside our house and shot him," the grandmoth-

er blurted out, almost embarrassed.

I only knew he was alive, we would stay here five years just to know." Their nightmares tumbled out in

gales of emotion, vivid, specific, pai-

pably true and very simple -unlike

the complicated arguments about policy in Europe and Washington.

Back in Washington, administra-

tion officials told me that President

Clinton had decided on tough new

measures to enforce the economic

embargo against Serbia. He would

also be employing America's full diplomatic might to bring the Serbi-an, Croatian and Muslim factions

around to accepting a modified ver-

sion of the Vance-Owen plan for

dividing Bosnia into ethnic enclaves.

residents of Karlovac, a camp for

former inmates of Serbian concen-

tration camps in Bosnia. You reach

Karlovac from Zagreb by motoring

to the thruway entrance, taking a

ticket, driving 45 minutes, paying the toll, winding your way to one of the cease-fire lines between the

Croats and Serbs in Croatia and

pulling up to the camp in the center of the town. It's like taking the New

"We could go back and live in peace with good Croats and Serbs as

the Vance-Owen plan wants," said

one man, an engineer by training.

But all who committed crimes must

pay." His words were echoed by a

I asked a woman who sat silently

Jersey Turnpike to a war.

number of the other men.

Another son, the Serbs took away. If

The Dutch have been the princi-

Committee, one of the noble hu-

The Europeans, the Russians, the

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which there is enough for everyone.

The initiative should also communicate to the U.S. diplomatic and military bureaucracies that the Serbs are no longer to be seen as if they are 10 feet tall and beyond Western military reprisal.

In the White House meetings now, you no longer feel as if you have one arm tied behind your back if you bring up a military option," said one observer aware of the details of the Bosnian policy debate. "It is clear that this administration will get to military involvement only after careful and gradual consideration of all other options. But there is no longer the sense that the Joint Chiefs of Staff's refusal to get involved militarily is the only policy consideration on Yugoslavia."

The Christopher initiative is a problem-solving exercise undertaken by diplomatists. It deals with relations with governments and negotiators rather than with the horrific human tragedies and oppression still occurring on the ground. Not putting people first is the initiative's fundamental flaw. Having attended to the sensitivities of Europe

and Russia, and having defined Bosnia as a strate-gic danger, the United States should now press for swift action by the international community to

isolate Serbia economically and politically.

The current ineffective sanetions policy should be converted immediately to a real blockade by NATO forces on the Danube and over land. That would give American policy the credibility that President Clinton and Secretary Christopher correctly say has been as lacking, but which they have not yet provided.

The Washington Post.



is now Mr. Clinton's policy, and be is right to try it. The Serbs are not lonking self-confident at the moment, which is presumably why they have formally waived the idea of a Greater Serbia. There is a tolerably good chance that they can now be moved to accept a modified form of the rest of the Vance-Owen plan. If they do, the agreement could probably be kept in place by 25,000 peace enforcers without much bloodshed.

The rival policy is to pull out even the modest number of troops supplying lood and medicine and just send more arms to the Muslims. But the Serbs have more tanks and guns in reserve, so this option is a responsibility-dodger.

To make the Vance-Owen plan fairer, two main things have to be

done, President Slobodan Milosevic has to be squeezed so that be squeezes the Bosnian Serbs into a bigger withdrawal. That means tightening sanctions on Serbia with a blockade at the mouth of the Danube and, if necessary, up the river.
Beyond that, although it is too

much to bope that fighting can be entirely halted while talks continue, at least the Serbs should be required, at long last, to put their artillery under international control. These guns without them they are likelier to

make the necessary concessions.

All ton much trouble? No. Consider the alternative. If Europe and the United States fail to bring peace to Bosnia, the

Muslims, over parts of Croatia and over the last hope of Albanian freedom in Kosovo. That is the moral side of it. The practical side is that it would be almost impossible to prevent angry Muslim countries from sending arms and probably soldiers to their fellow Muslims, whereupon resentful Russians would doubtless do the same for their fellow Slavs, Our children will not only charge

rolling of Serbian power over the

us with appeasement; they will also say we abandoned part of Europe -and of the world's future — to avoidable chaos.

Economist, contributed this comment

The writer, associate editor of The to The New York Times.

consequences would not only be the **Just Limping Along With Diplomacy**

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON - What the announcement on Bosnia confirms about Bill Clinton's foreign policy is that the new president is prepared to engage American pres-uge and diplomacy but is going to be very cautious about engaging Ameri-

can military power.
This approach offers him the comforts of operating within an international as well as a national consensus. But it may offer Bosnia the agonies of final dismemberment.

Not that President Clinton is being cynical. George Bush left him a foul hand. Mr. Clinton and his secretary of state, Warren Christopher, might have said that Yugoslavia is a special cultural case and does not matter all that much. They might have sought an easier way out - for instance, by joining hands with the Europeans and embracing uncritically the deeps flawed United Nations plan, II testifies to their conscience if not to their judgment that they decided to pay in some new chips in an effort to improve the American bargaining posi-

BANN

tion with the parties in Bosnia and in the circle of concerned countries. So yes, let us have a diplomatic go.

But it is a painfully constricted posi-tion that the Clinton team takes to the table. Serbia and its partner in war crimes. Croatia, are carving up Bosnia. (No, its mostly Muslim go enment is not innevent, but it is the victim party and atrocity-wise the least of the offenders.1 It is, to me, inconcervable that an

acceptable result can come about without a credible threat of force. Yet the military options that Mr. Clinton now ambiguously flashes seem an unlikely check on further Serbian defi-ance. Mr. Christopher's reiterated pledge not to "impose" a settlement. but to leave it to agreement of the parties while American power remains "in the background." appears to invite the aggressors to hold on.

Nor is there evidence that the ad-ministration has thought out what changes it hopes to see made in the United Nations plan — or what effect its permissiveness ("We will not arrive with a map") may have on its negotiating aspirations.

The UN and European negotiators. Cynts Vance and David Owen, evidently had made some room for amendments permitting American participation in a UN design. That design, endorsing much of Serbia's and Creatia's "ethnic cleansing" and creating unpoliceable ethnic leopard spots across Bosnia, remains - and remains defective. Fairly, partisans of the UN plan challenge critics to come up with

something better. What would be better is a plan that did not reflect Serbian-Croatian aggression and dominance. But, reply the partisans, will it not take more fighting, meaning more attractives and deaths, to bring about that result - that uncertain result? Yes, it will, and this is a powerful consideration in a country that knows of war and terror.

But outsiders, who are doing much less than they might to reverse Serbian and Croaitan aggression, are poorplaced to tell the Muslim victints that they should learn to live with their misfortune.

Mr. Clinton offers to contribute American peacekeepers to help police an agreed settlement. But to arrive at a settlement that undertakes to remedy major defects in the UN plan requires a degree of military credibility beyond that conveyed by an offer of future peacekeepers.

In fact, the Clinton team may have

gone the other way by citing threats of reprisals against UN peacekeepers already on the scene to explain why the president is backing off from appeals - and from his own earlier hints - to arm Bosnia and lift the siege of Sarajevo.

Mr. Christopher, in his presentation of the policy on Wednesday, got the stakes right: In a post-Cold War world riven on ethnic lines, what is to be the international standard for ensuring fair treatment of minorities? The harsh cloud that hovers over the new policy, however, is that at this late date the United States may be unable to put together the demanding stance needed to serve those very large stakes. The ends and means of his policy are at odds. For, finally, Bosnia is more than a

foreign policy problem. There is anguish in America for the Bosnians. hut not great support for the sorts of intervention that might make a reat difference. To get tough, to bring along the allies and to hang in for the years it will take before the locals can deal fairly with each other would require President Clinton to spend scaree political capital that evidently, he prefers to save for his priority of economic renewal. This is the best face that can be put on his lame Bosnia policy. The Washington Post.

on the floor what she thought. "I would go back to the village only if Serbs were not there. We can't live with those who did this." "I was with my Serbian neighbor, ... one of my best friends, having tea the moment the Serbian police took away my husband and son," the woman continued. "She knew what was going to happen. And she said nothing to me. She knew."

The woman asked me when the Americans were coming. I said I had to tell her I did not think they were coming. Tears filled her eyes. So I told ber I was not sure.

But I was sure, even before I talked to Clinton administration officials a week later.

In Resnik and Karlovac, the vicums pain and suffering were inescapably personal, concrete, simple. Their only hope was for an American miracle. In Washington, the policy dehates were inevitably abstract and exceedingly complicated -and the powers that be had already climinated the miracles.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Rodin to Chicago PARIS - Mr. L.C. Hutchinson,

President of the Art Institute of Chicago, has requested the Directors of the Department of Fine Arts in Paris to facilitate the acquisition of copies of the principle enels-dineutre of French sculptors, with a view to the World's Fair. The French authorities have responded in a friendly manner, and the Institute has obtained models of Frenuet's "Age de Pierre" and "Jeanne d'Are," Mercu's "Quand même!" Rodin's "Les Bourgeois de Calais," and Falguière's "Diane."

1918: Trotzky Doubted

AMSTERDAM - All of the German newspapers report that three hours after General Krilenko had sent his radiotelegramme ordering the demobilization of Russian Imops, another one was sent suspending the order. The Mittag Zeitung says: "That proves that the promise to demobilize made by Trotzky was nothing more

than a manocuvre." The latest moves of Trotzky are the subject of general conferences, and there is growing suspicion of his peace declarations.

1943: Editor's Lament

WASHINGTON - [From our New

York edition: Wilhur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, declared tonight [Feb. 14]

that the "rigorous censorship" on political news by the joint Anglo-Amer-tean censorship board at Algiers, cou-pled with a lack of transmission facilities, were vital factors in the many difficulues encountered in getting news to the American people of the North African war operations. Mr. Forrest, a correspondent in the first world war and no stranger to the problems of getting news past foreign censors, praised the recent opening of a radio channel in North Africa over which the Office of War Information sends news to the United States, but said it was "totally inadequate to carry the volume of traffic."

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Community's New Issue Gives Ecu a Fresh Start

By Carl Gewirtz ional Herald Tribian

ARIS — Following on the success of domestie issues in European currency units by France and Britain, the international market reopened last week with offeriogs from Finland and the European Community. The EC operation, the first leg of a lending program to Italy, will be followed shortly by a jumbo issue of 3 billion Deutsche marks.

The Community's Ecu issue was for a relatively small 500 million Ecus and short-dated — only three years. It sold out rapidly. Both the size and the maturity were decided by Italy, which has arranged to borrow the equivalent of 8 billion Ecus from the Community to

be drawn in four installments.

The coming 3 billion DM issue will complete the first installment and likely will be for Other high-yield

seven years. European currencies The mark sector remains disposed to big issues and especial-ly likes sovereign or supranational issuers. Ireland last week

tapped the market for 1 billion DM and quickly increased the size to 1.5 billion DM. Its 10-year issue carrying a coupon of 74 percent was priced to yield 25 basis points, or a quarter percentage point, more than comparably dated German government bonds.

Deutsche Bank, the lead manager, said the bulk of the paper was taken by domestic investors attracted by the piek-up in yield, which by the end of the week had narrowed to 23 hasis points. International investors who had been favoring the higher-yield-

ing EC currencies — the French franc, lira and peseta — were said to be in retreat last week.

The Italian market, upset by domestic political upheavals, backed up an eighth of a point. The French market lost almost as much on disappointment that a decline in German money-market rates may not come fast enough to prevent a new currency crisis and a possible increase in French rates.

France Telecom's 2.5 billion francs of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 71/2 percent and priced to yield 30 basis points more than French government bonds was received well at the start of the week and ended trading just within the underwriting fees.

But LKB's 1.5 billion francs of eight-year ootes and SNCF's 3

billion francs of nine-year paper did not fare as well. LKB is oot a well-known name and the pricing of 28 basis points over benchmark levels was considered stingy — as was the 24 basis points on the issue from SNCF, the French state rail company, which came with warrants to buy 20-year bonds.

The spreads are smaller than investors are accustomed to on the

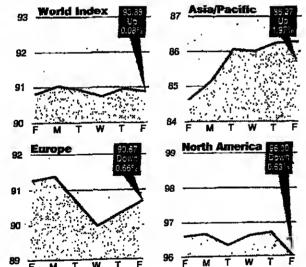
domestic market, and with nonresidents in retreat ahead of France's March elections, bankers said offered spreads on Eurofranc paper would have to widen.

The wooder of the week was the \$1.5-billion of global bonds issued by Ford Motor Credit. Critics questioned the timing of the issue as the parent company last week reported a record loss of \$7.4

Nevertheless, the lead manager, Goldman, Sachs & Co., increased the offering from the initially indicated \$1 billion and See EUROBONDS, Page 9



International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 Internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending February 12, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Michae	2/12/50 ciost	2/5/\$7 close	change	PERBIIG CROSE	2/12/93 close	2/5/93 close	change
Energy			+0.36	Capital Goods	B9.92	90.84	-0.79
Litilities				Raw Materials	93.46	92.90	+0.60
Finance				Consumer Goods	87.31	87.39	-0.09
Services				Miscellaneous	93.28	94.84	-1.64

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

| 1.64 2.625 1.124 2.325 2.326 | 2.326 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 | 2.325 In Amsterdam, Landon, New York, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers; ye one pound; b: To buy one dollar; ": Units of 100; N.Q.; not quoted; N.A.; not

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OPEC Split Over Production Cuts

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service
VIENNA — Small and large producers of
the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries disagreed Sunday over what con-stitutes equitable burdens as the group began talks here on an agreement to reduce oil

Virtually all the ministers from the 12 OPEC members agreed that a reduction in current production, which exceeds 25 million barrels a day, was inevitable. Saudi Arabia has proposed a cut of one million barrels a day. Other members want the cut to be even

larger to shore up prices immediately.
"We have reached agreement in principle, but have not finalized it yet," said Kuwait's

oil minister, Ali Ahmed al Baghli. His com-ment was meant in part to reassure nervous world oil markets, where speculators will be poised oo Monday to push down the price of oil if OPEC delivers a weak, or clearly flawed.

The talks Sunday focused on whether large OPEC producers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates should bear more of the burden of reducing production, while poorer OPEC members, particularly those that are small producers, should be

The issue of equitability has become sensiove in OPEC. Its importance was highlighted last year by the departure of Ecuador, a small producer that felt membership in the organi-

zation was costing more than its benefits. Others in the group, including Gabon and perhaps Indonesia, are known to feel the

Still, the need to boost oil prices by a show of unity over production cuts seemed too imperative. It was made more urgent by an alarmist declaration from OPEC's president, Alirio Parra, who said failure to agree on cuts

Aino Parra, who said failure to agree on cuts could bring about a sudden steep fall in the price of oil of \$2 to \$3 a barrel.

The two most important members of OPEC — Saudi Arabia, the world's largest producer, and Iran, OPEC's second-largest producer — set aside enduring hostilities, suggesting that in this meeting at least the

See OPEC, Page 9

China to Toughen Audits of Foreigners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BELJING - China will launch an "auditing blitz" to catch loreign inessmen who evade taxes and cheat state companies involved in joint ventures, an official oews re-

port said Sunday.

The state-run China Daily said the State Auditing Administration, using rules that took effect last month, would strengthen auditing supervision "to chart a healthy di-

rection for foreign investment. State auditors are going to get tough with Sino-foreign joint ven-tures and cooperative firms that are

Canal Plus

Giving Up

Hollywood

By James Bates

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Canal Plus,

the European pay-television com-pany that has been pouring money

into Hollywood to become a major

entertainment player, is about to

Canal Plus last week struck a deal

to gradually withdraw from its equi-

ty partnership with the Warner Brothers-based producer Arnon

Milchan, which has resulted in some

big hits ("Under Siege") and misses ("Memoirs of An Invisible Man"). The Paris-based company, which

is also an investor in the financially troubled Carolco Pictures Inc., will

almost exclusively become a buyer of films rather than a producer. "We are above all broadcasters,

and buying rights is more impor-tant, " said the company's chair-

The move by Canal Plus suggests

that the European funds some be-

lieved would flow freely into Holly-

wood, easing a tight-money cuvi-

ronment, may not come so easily. An explosion in Europe's enter-

tainment market created a thirst

for films and television programs.

cized as having scattershot enter-

tainment investments that lacked

focus and proper oversight. People

close to Canal Plus speculated that

a recent financial bailout arranged

for Carolco accelerated the compa-

ny's strategic review. Canal Plus and two other foreign partners in

December agreed to pump an addi-tional \$60 million into Carolco and

provide \$50 million more in pro-

duction funds. Canal Plus al. op-

crates a small independent producdon company called Hexigon. Mr. Rousselet confirmed that

Canal Plus this week modified its

two-year-old deal with Mr. Mil-

chan, who supplies a sizable per-

centage of Warner Brothers' films. Sources familiar with the new

agreement say Canal Plus will con-

tinue as one of Mr. Milchan's equi-

ty partners through this year. After

that, Canal Plus will stick to buying rights, but with the flexibility to

occasionally invest in films it likes.

But Canal Plus has been criti-

man, André Rousselet.

scale back its involvement.

linked with state enterprises," the ewspaper said.

State capital is appreciating in the enterprises, on the ratio between newspaper said. evasion and squandering of stateowned capital" were common ocability or losses.

currences in such joint ventures. The newspaper said that some foreigners acted out of ignorance, but that others were "determined to exploit the loopholes in China's imperfect legal system."

The investigations will center on ventures making use of public funds, the report said. Other companies will face audits only wheo complaiots are filed.

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - The foreign exchange

market is headed for a tense six

weeks with pressure expected to build anew against the franc as

France prepares for legislative elec-

Speculation is focused in particular on the week of March 22, fol-

lowing the first round of voting and

preceding the March 28 run-off

that is expected to sweep the oppo-

tioo to rapidly make the Bank of France independent, doubts re-

tions next month.

nal Herald Tribune

The checks will focus on whether assets and liability, and on profit-

China Daily said the new regulations apply to all foreign joint ventures involving state assets and in-cluded those involving Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan partners. It said the oumber of such companies and cooperative ventures had ex-

ceeded 53,000 by mid-1992. Meanwhile, the semiofficial Chioa News Service quoted a senior market eco provincial official Sunday as saying efficiency."

employment and slowing growth.

Foreboding about the coming

showdown was beightened last

week when German money-market

rates were reduced a niggardly seven basis points, to 8.50 from 8.57 percent. Optimists had been hopming for a cut of 25 basis points, in

line with the previous week's reduc-

to 3.3856 per Deutsche mark from

3.3790 a week earlier, short-term

tion in the discount rate.

tion should not be criocized, as they help market reforms.
"Under a market economy, the faster the movement of goods, the

better," said Liu Weiming, deputy governor of Guangdong province in southern China. The market, be added "needs a large batch of brokers because some commodities need futures trading. "In the past, such practices were

criticized," he said, "In fact, without speculation in carrying out a market economy, there will be no

Europe's Currency Tensions Simmer

short-term interest rates needed to stabilize the frane against the Deutsche mark in the face of rising unspecient. nue to more than 20 billion Deut-As the yield on German bonds slipped four basis points, to 6,98 percent, the differential between French and German bond yields

> None of this was dramatic, but all of it signaled trouble - as did the disappointingly slow unwind-ing of speculative positions taken out against the franc in December and January, during which time French authorities have acknowledged that at least 150 billion francs (\$27 billion) was spent to

Although the coalition of conservative parties last week issued a manifesto proclaiming their intention to rapidly make the Parties and process and process are the parties are the parties and process are the parties ar defend the currency. The rise in French interest rates and the decline in German rates main that any government will be French interest rates shot up by % appear to bave dissuaded specula-able to go on tolerating the level of percentage point, and bond prices . See TENSION, Page 9

widened to 89 basis points,

Daimler Says It Satisfies Dutch On Fokker Deal

MUNICH — Daimler-Benz AG plans to send a letter to the Dutch government on Monday that the German comapny said should seal its takeover of Fokker NV. Detmar Grosse-Leege, a spokes-

man for Daimler's subsidiary, Deutsche Aerospace AG, said on Sunday be was "very optimistic" that any outstanding issues would be solved by the letter, which would be sent the Dutch economics minister, Koos Andriessen. Mr. Andriessen on Friday reject-

ed one of the company's terms for the acquisition of 51 percent of Fokker, He said Daimler's demand for unlimited compensation for the costs of closing operations at the

Dutch company was unacceptable.
According to industry sources,
however, Daimler had not asked for unlimited compensation, but had merely wanted the Duteb government to confirm that it would support future efforts by Fokker to adjust to lower demand, such as job retraining programs.

The sources were confident that

Mr. Andriessen would grant such an assurance, paving the way for approval of the deal by the Daimler and Fokker boards.

The purchase of Fokker would

make the German company Europe's largest civil aircraft maker.

Deutsche Aerospace's work force will rise by about 11,000, to almost 90,000, and its annual reve-

sche marks (\$12.2 billion). The move is critical for Daim-ler's plans to become a global competitor and comes only weeks after it agreed on a joint feasibility study of a superjumbo jet with the other members of the European Airbus

consortium and Boeing Co. The purchase of a majority of Fokker would give Daimler access to a segment of the regional aircraft market that it considers important.
Without Fokker — which produces the F-50 and F-100 aircraft

- Daimler and its French and Italian partners would have had to embark oo costly and risky investments to build a family of similar small to medium-sized jets.

U.K.'s DAF Warns of Shutdown

LONDON — The British truckmaker Leyland DAF may have to close its entire operation with the loss of nearly 3,700 jobs if suppliers do not resume deliveries im-mediately, the company's receivers said on Sunday.

"There isn't a desdline but there isn't a great deal of time," said a spokesman for the receivers, Murdoeb McKillop and John Talbot. "The situation is extremely critical and in the worst case scenario we would have to shut everything down." The spokesman said a "very

significant number" of suppli-ers for Leyland DAF — which fired 1,635 workers on Friday - bad not delivered goods for orders made after the firm went into receivership.

A spokesman for the company, the British unit of the collapsed Dutch truckmaker DAF NV, confirmed reports that a management buyout team hoped to purchase the Birmingham van plant,

Although Deutsche Aerospae initially is taking over Fokker alone, there are plans for it to be incorporated into a broad European regional aircraft company that would include Alenia SpA of Italy and Aerospatiale of France.

Daimler will pay a minimum of 686 million guilders (\$367.2 millin) for 51 percent of a new Dutchbased holding company that willown Fokker. Daimler also will pay 371 million-

guilders for new shares issued by

London Notebook

Politics Take Back Seat at Palestine Exports Fair

It is not every day that the Palestine Liberation Organiza-tion doles out invitations to trade fairs, and in posh Belgravia no less. But at the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce on Belgrave Square last week, would-be exporters from what was repeatedly referred to as the "occupied territory"

of Palestine gathered to peddle their wares. In a speech opening the event, Richard Manning, an undersecretary of Britain's Overseas Development Administracion, said he hoped Britain could absorb £5 million to £10 million (\$14.2 million) worth of Palestinian

exports over the next three years. Not a huge sum perhaps. but Palestine does not have a lot of exporters either. The goods on display ranged from handicrafts, to Gaza Produce's eggplants and oranges, to Magic brand pow-dered chicken soup and Al-Shark Electrode's welding equipment. The fair's technological high-water mark, however, came at the booth belonging to Samco, whose brochure proclaimed it as the first company to bring advanced computer and telecommunications technology not only to Nablus but throughout the West Bank and

While some of the opening speakers talked of the political significance of the fair, and of such matters as the stalled peace talks and the recent deportation of 400 Palestinians by Israel, down at the Samco booth conversa-

"Of course the quality is there," said Jameel Daher, a Samco engineer, gesturing toward one of the company's computers. "But overheads are so high that we have to reach a level of 3,500 units a month to break even." At present, Mr. Daher acknowledged, Samco was selling closer to 200 units a month in Palestine. But he said the firm aimed to expand to the Middle East and "hopefully, hopefully, to Europe" in the near foture.

New Attali: No Dire Warnings

His fiery pronouncements on the parlous condition of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and dire warnings to the West to help or else, helped to put the fledgling European Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the political and economic map. Now, as the bank nears the end of its second year of operation, Jacques Attali, the EBRD's president and protean personality par excellence, has taken a different tack.

At a news conference last week a far more restrained Attali was in evidence. Wearing a bright green oe and matching handkerchief and with his right foot neatly tucked up on the chair beneath him, Mr. Attali, the former visionary, surprised some by emerging as a seasoned political veteran.

Absent were the frightening predictions of a year ago of an economic crisis for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union that promised to rival that faced in the West in the 1930s, and frightening forecasts of tides of unemployed Eastern Europeans washing westward. Instead, Mr. Attali seemed content to let the mixed bag of numbers in the bank's new annual economic review speak for themseives.

He also stopped far short of chiding the West for a lack of support for the region and demanding a quick inclusion of East European countries in an expanded European Community. The closest he came to his former visions was simply to note that "the best instrument for growth in Europe is simply Europe," noting the positive effects of emerging trade blocks in the Americas and in Asia.

Only on the subject of long-stalled remedies for the region's dangerous nuclear power stations did Mr. Attali's old impatience show the slightest sign of breaking

through. He noted that his 18-month-old plans for an EBRD-administered fund to clean up those plants had received support from the West but as of yet no cash. But be declined to criticize laggard donors.

Broker Discounts Term 'Discount'

In the dim and distant past discount stockhrokers offered to execute trades for their customers at a eut-rate price and to do little else. Times have changed, discounts have shrunk, and ambitions have soared. Apparently nowhere is that quite as true as at Charles Schwab, America's largest discount broker, which last week opened an office in London, its first outside the United States.

At the press opening, the company issued a fact sheet detailing the 10 key beactits of its flagship product, the Schwab One International Account. Mentioned eighth was "commission discounts." Asked about that curiously low ranking, Charles Schwab, the company's chief execu-tive, sheepishly confessed, "It should have been first."

The word "discount" has not fared a great deal better at Fidelity Brokerage, Schwab's rival. Mark Collier, president of Fidelity's British arm, said the problem is that "oo one in Britain knows what a discount broker is." The local equivalent is "execution only," a term from

which Mr. Collier recoils. "It infers everything we are not," be insisted. "It means no relationships, no hand holding - why, we even send our clients a oewsletter." In a press release last week Fidelity attempted at last to remedy the situation. The firm broke lexicological ground by somewhat incongruously billing itself as a "full-service, no-advice stockbroker."



People at the top read the Trib.

No focal bias. No national short. No partisus viewpoint. Simply a balanced editing of the news for people with a stake in international affairs.

Herald Eribune

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New International Bond Issues

asuer	Amount (mitilons)	Mat.	Соир. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
ioating Rate M	otes					···
Banco de Galicio y Buenos Aires	\$ 50	1996	4	100	_	Over 6-manth Libor, Minimum interest 99%, Nancallable Fees 14% Denominations \$10,000 (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Mitsui Construction	\$200	1997	0.35	100		
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	\$100	2003	%	100	==	Over 6-month Libor. Nancollable Fees 0.30%. (Namura Int'l Below 6-month Libor. Memmum interest 5%, maxemum 89 Nancollable. Fees 0.50%. (UBSPhilips & Draw Securities.
Thames Investments Nbr 1	£100	1996	libor	100	_	Interest will be 12%% less the 6-month Libor, Noncellobil Fees 0.25%, Denominations £10,000, (Samuel Montagu.)
European Investment Bank	m. 200,000	1996	1/4	100		Below 3-month Libor. Noncofiable. Fees 0.15% (tantute Bar cone San Paole di Terrina.)
European Investment Bank	т. 200,000	1998	%	100		Below 6-month Libor. Noncollable. Fees 0.20%. (Istriuto Bos corro Son Paolo di Tonno.)
Ixed-Coupons						
Denmark	\$1,000	1998	5¾	99.767	99,39	About the Fee 0.250 ff the Death Late
Ford Motor Credit	\$1,500	1998	61/4	99.83	99.70	Noncoftable. Fees 0.25%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
lieland	\$500	2003	6%	101.135	99.70	Semiannually. Nancallable. Fees 0.35%. (Goldman Sachs Int 1
Norddeutsche Landesbank	\$200	2003	6%	101.33	99.25	Reoffered at 199.46. Noncollable. Fees 2%. [Daiwa Europe.] Reoffered at 100.008. Noncollable. Fees 2%. (Salamon Bretters Inf.).
Philippines	\$150	1996	7%	99,88	100.13	Semiconnually. Noncotlable. Fees 11/4%. [J.P. Margan Securines.]
Sandoz Overseas Finance	\$300	2000	634	101.295	99.75	Reaffered at 99.77. Nancatable. Fees 1%%, (Credit Suiss First Baston.)
European Coal & Steel Community	DM 215	1998	6%	101.15	99.63	Noncolloble, Fees 19%, (Bayensche Vereinsbank,)
reland	DM 1,500	2003	71/4	102.235	100.15	Rooffered at 100.06. Noncallable. Fees 297%, (Deutsche Bank.
Kawasaki Kisen	DM 110	1999	71/4	101%	_	Noncollable private placement, Fees not disclosed, Denominations 100,000 marks, [Dar-Ich: Kangya Bank Deutschland.]
Crédil Local de rance	£100	1998	71/4	99.455	_	Nancallable, Fees 0.25%. (Natwest Capital Markets.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	£200	1998	71/4	101.175	_	Reaffered at 99.55. Noncollable. Fees 1%%. (Deutsche Bank
orle	£200	2018	10	99.663	_	Semannually. Noncollable. Fees 0.625%. (UBS—Philips & Orew Securities.)
talifax Building Society	£100	1998	7¾	100.ao	Ξ	Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total & \$300 million. Fees 0.325%. Denominations £10,000, (J.P. Margan Securities.)
ronce Télécom	FF 2,500	2003	7%	98.70	98.40	Noncollable, Fees 0.325%, (Panibas Capital Markets Group.)
K8 Baden- Wuerttemberg Inance	FF 1,500	2001	7¾	99.077	99.00	Noncolfable. Fees 0 30%. (BNP Capital Markets.)
ociété Nationale des Chemins de Fer Trançais	FF 3,000	2002	7%	98.07	97.50	Noncollable, Each 100,000-franc note with one warront exercisable at 107.06 and by lots of two into SNCF notes a 2023 paying 811%. Fees 0.325%. [Credit Lyannas.]
inance for Danish	ox 300	1997	9%	102	101.00	Noncofable, Fees 116%, (Den Danske Bank.)
		1000				

	riniana	ECU 500	1998	g	101.025	99.15	Reoffered at 99.40. Nancollable, Fees 1%%, (Margan Stanley Int'l.)
ı	Bell Canada	cs 150	1998	8	101,775	100.25	Reoffered at 100.20, Noncaliable, Fees 1 1/16, (Wood Gundy.)
	Dresdner Finance	C\$ 100	1998	7%	99	97.40	Reoffered at 97%, Noncollable, Fees 1%%, (Dresdner Bank.)
	Ottawa-Carleton	C\$ 75	2003	81/2	100.225	98,95	Reoffered at 98.60, Noncollable, Fees 2%, (Wood Gundy.)
	Société Générale Australia	Aus 100	1997	814	101%	100.00	Noncollable, Fees 1%%, Increased from Aux575 million, (Hare-bros Bank.)
	Primary Industry Bank Australia	NZ\$ 50	2000	81/4	10114	99.85	Noncollable. Fees 2%. (Hambros Bank.)
	European Investment Bank	Y 50,000	2003	4%	99.37	99.30	Noncolloble, Fees 0.325%, (Nildes Europe.)
	Equity-Linked	.,					
	Godo Steel	\$100 1 m.	1997	216	100		Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable ma company's shares at 953 yea per share and at 122,60 yea per dallar. Fees 24%. (Yamaichi Ira'i Europe.)
	Nafinsa	\$100	1998	5%	100	99.25	Semannually, Noncollable, Each \$10,000 note with 219 war- rants exercisable from Feb. 1995 to Feb. 1996 into shares of Grupa Televisa of \$45,606 per share, p 214% premium. Fees 21/%, (Benkers Trust Int'l.)

European Investment PTA 15,000 1998 111/4 101.40 99.90 Noncolloble, Feet 1996, (Banco Central Hispano-Americano,

ECU 500 1996 7% 101.LBS 99.95 Reoffered of par, Noncolloble, Fees 1%% (Poribos Capital Markets Group.)

Zenchiku	\$ 50	1997	. 2¼	100	_	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company a shares at 444 year per share and at 125.35 year per dollar. Fees 21/%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	DM 200	1998	6%	119	121.00	Noncafloble. Each 1,000-mark note with 10 warrants exercis- able until 1996 into Commerzbonk shares at 260 marks per share, a 3% discount. Fees not disclosed. [Commerzbank.]
Sun Alliance Group	£155	2008	71/2	100	_	Semiconwally, Collable at por from 1998. Conventble at 390 pance per share, a 15,38% premium. Fees 299%. [N.M. Rothschild & Sons.]
Riso Kogaku	Y 10,000	1998	21/2	100	_	Semigraphy. Callable of 102 from 1994. Convertible of an

ermolly. Collable of 102 from 1994. Convertible of an tied 5% premium. Fees 21/%. Terms to be set Feb. 15.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches NEW YORK — Wall Street des-

week that drove yields on bonds and notes down to record lows in spite of botched bids by dealers at one leg of the Treasury's \$35.5 billion quarterly refunding and a low

profile by Japanese investors throughout the sale? The market survived those hiccups and digested the new notes and bonds because of bopes that

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Mr. Clinton will make good on his deficit-reduction promises when he delivers his State of the Union ad-

dress Wednesday, dealers said. "As long as he comes up with these great new ideas, we'll move to lower yields," said John Costas. head trader at First Boston Corp. Market participants are rooting

The Treasury sold \$9.1 billion of 30-year bonds on Thursday with a coupon of 7.125 percent. The bonds rallied 10/32 on Friday, to 100 1/32, giving them a yield of 7.12 percent. That was down from 7.15 percent a week earlier, and was the lowest closing yield since the Treasury began selling 30-year bonds regularly in 1977.

"The president is saying the right things about deficit reduction, which continues to be on the top of his list," said David Alder, senior

analyst for Technical Data.
"If Clinton delivers anything less than a brilliant address, the market could dip because bonds are already at their highs."

perately wants to believe that President Bill Clinton will slash the U.S. at an average yield of 6.33 percent. budget deficit.

How else to explain the rally last year auctions began in 1976. Both rates were the lowest since 10-

The yield on the notes jumped up to 6.41 percent immediately after ednesday's sale as the 39 primary

they had expected.

Belief in Clinton Cuts Propels Bonds to New Highs

that Japanese investors took less yen also made investors warv. than 10 percent of the refunding, which also included the sale of \$15.76 billion of three-year notes. tion level of 6.33 percent, while the

the March 31 end of Japan's fiscal auction yield of 4.73 percent.

long bond yield, the Treasury sold sealers who bid for the notes found \$10.76 billion of 10-year notes with less demand from investors than luctant to take on extra risk before week at 4.68 percent, below the In addition to that miscalculation, dealers in Tokyo estimated could weaken further against the President Chinton and the State of Still, Friday's rally helped the day," Mr. Alder said.

new 10-year note recover to its auction level of 6.33 persons.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 15-19

effets. 15 Tatpel Central bank id post December data on Tawan's foreign ex-change reserves. Outlook: To tall from \$83.9 bellion in November on German

mark, Japanese yen depreciation Manife. Opening of five days of talks be-tween the Philippines and the International Monetary Fund on a Ihree-year national sconomic plan expected to include \$800 milion to \$1 billion in fresh towns. Feb. 15 Tologo Japan and Associa-tion of Southeast Asian Nations hold wel talks about political, security

nd and economic issues. langitok Across-the-board tariff ceiling of 30 percent on imports from members of the Association of Southeast Asian Na-tions goes into effect as a further step toward an ASEAN Free Trace Area.

toward an ASEAN Free Trace Area.

•Feb. 18 Taipel New Isrings: Kuer
Hung Industrial Co. a steelmaker, and
Tesp-Ripe International Corp., a hardware company. Outlook: Prices to rise on
current bullish stock market.
Bangkok: A delegation Irom Japan's
Federation of Economic Organizations,
or Keidanren, begine Iour-day Asia tour
with Tha business and government leaders. The Keidenren mission also will visit
Malaysia and the Pfelippines.

Expected during week Frankfurt-

Forecast Up 0.1 percent in month, after 0.4 percent tall in December.
Frankfurt West German January producer price index. Forecast Unchanged in month and up 0 6 percent in year, after

production Forecast. Down 2.7 percent from year earlier, after 1.7 percent decline

in November.
Feb. 15 Arussels EC Economic and Finance Ministers' meeting. Agenda: General debate on economic policy for the next six months and members convergence orders and members convergence. gence programs.
Feb. 16 London Bank of England

erly bulletin. The first report on the mment's inflation targal is expected. on U.K. December Industrial production Forecast Up 0.3 percent from year ago, after 0.7 percent drop in Novem-



cent monthly decline and 1.2 percent an-Funds expiring: 68 3 billion CM.

Bonn German government reveals letest pay increases for civil servants. Out-look: Increases of less than 2 percent. cli meeting. Outlook: No change in rates.
Frankfurt Bundesbank sets terms of

Frankfurt Bundesbank sets terms of new Ireasury bill auction Perfa French December industrial pro-duction. Forecast Up 1.0 percent after 4 5 percent decline in November London U.K. January unemployment Forecast: Up 40,000, after 61,000 in-crease in December 1992.

mms European Communition President eques Delors and Competition Com-ssioner Kanel Van Miert vier Italy Io missioner Karel van Mieri visit Italy Io discuss state aid, state asset seles and Tnesia's lax-free port. The Americas

Feb. 15 New York President's Day holiday Stock bonds and commoduse markets are closed, as well as tederal offices, banks and most businesses. omoss, banks and most businesses.
Felb. 18 Washington The first day the
U.S. can retainte against Japan for refusing to allow Urned Airlines to extend its
New York-Tokyo flight to Sydney.
Earnings expected Honeywell inc.
Feb. 17 Washington President Cinton presents his State of the Union adtiess in Concress.

dress to Congress.

Washington Commerce Department reports January housing starts. Forecast A 0.4 percent decrease to 1.297 million, in zil and Bolivia to sign \$1.6 billion project

to create natural gas duct from Bolivia to Brazil, with financing from World Bank. Outlook: World Bank appears to have re-duced Barrier opposition to Petrobras control of project.

control of project.

Washington Trade ministers from Mexico and the U.S. are scheduled to meet in Washington to discuss the North American Free Trads Agreement. Outlook: An announcement is expected regarding the supplementary agreements on labor, environment and seleguard issues that President Bill Clinton has said are necessary if he is to support the treaty.

Williamonton, Defenser. Trans Woold Attacks Winnington, Detaware Trans World Air-lines Inc. plans to file its reorganization plan in U.S. Bankrupicy Court.

Earnings expected Campbell Soup Co., Hewlett-Packard. Feb. 15 Washington Commerce De-partment reports merchendiae trade defi-cit for December Forecast. An \$8.5 belien

Washington Labor Department reports consumer price index for January. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent: cora rate up 0.3 percent. In December, the CPI and the core rate increased 0.1 percent. Washington Federal Reserve release Washington Federal Reserve releases industrial production and capecity ubliza-tion for January, Forecast, Industrial pro-duction up 0 5 percent at a utilization rate of 19.5 percent in December, Industrial production rose 0 3 percent and capacity utilization was at 79.3 percent. hington Fed Chairman Alan Green span to present the semi-annual report on monetary policy to Congress.
Feb. 19 Ottowa Consumer price of economists by Statistics Canada shows they expect a 2.0 percent increase from a war entire?

TENSION: It's Expected to Build Before French Vote

(Continued from first finance page) tors from renewing their attack on the franc for oow. But given the reluctance to nowind open positions, the assumption of analysts is that the attack will begin anew when the timing is more propitious - just around the election.

The sense that there is a crisis in the works was enhanced by the scent of instability in the Belgian franc, a presumed member of the "inner-core" of EC currencies solidly linked to the mark despite a debt level even higher than Ireland's or Italy's.

The franc first wobbled the morning before the Bundesbank cut its official floor and ceiling lending rates oo Feb. 4

Last week it wobbled again, and the central bank raised its overnight lending rate half a percentage point. At the same time, Belgium has gradually widened its self-imposed narrow trading band against the mark from 0.2 percent to 0.25 percent first and now 0.3 percent. The ERM rules permit a wider

Nevertheless, "the ootion that the Belgian franc is a genuine safe haven, free from the currency tensions within the EC's exchange-rate mechanism, has been blown away," said the weekly comment from Par-ibas Capital Markets in London.

Yields on Belgian government bonds, which were a mere 39 basis points higher than those oo comparable German paper in January, rose to as much as 90 basis points over Germany's last week before

bave been need for a purely domes

Denmark's \$1 billion of five-year

notes at 20 basis points over benchmark levels and on Ireland's \$500

million of 10-year bonds at a spread of 55 basis points were deemed ton tight to excite much

By contrast, the \$300 million of

seven-year notes offered by Sandoz

were a sellout at 38 basis points

\$150 million of three-year notes

carried a coupon of 7% percent and

were priced to yield 320 basis

over the benchmark level. Also gobbled up was the first ever-issue from the Philippines. Its

petitive strains in Denmark as well

mains on the Danish krone, which is widely perceived as the next likeliest candidate to be forced to devalue, Analysts at Forex Finance in Paris estimate 38 percent of Danish exports go to countries in the Community and Scandinavia that have to decline even further, putting addevalued their currencies recently. The continued weakness of ster-

ling, floating independently since mid-September and 20 percent be- the Maastricht treaty, the blueprior low its former ceotral parity for European monetary union by against the mark, adds to the com- the end of the decade.

as Ireland, which last month was forced to devalue.

Britain remains a threat to the

exchange-rate system on two counts: Further rate cuts to stimulate growth could cause the pound ditional strain on other currencies: and a rebellion within the ruling Conservative Party may yet scuttle

MUTUAL FUNDS

Bld Ask	mid	Ask	Bid Ask	Bld As	k
1Cant	imaed)		Parkstone Fds; Bakan 10.81 11.32	EgGrA 10.76 N	
(Com			Bond 10.27 10.70	Fadina 10.60 N	L
Oakmrkinti 10.73 NL	IntlEq p 9.95	10.42	Equity 14.82 15.52	STINVA 10.02 N Ploneer Fund;	L
Oberws 20.77 20.77 OceanTE p10.46 10.90	Modi p 10.60 Speci p 12.12	11,18	HIEQ 14.42 14.91	Eginc p 15.76 16.	
OldDon: 20.17 21.01	ValEq p 10.88	11.39	IntGvt 10.41 10.84	Bond p 9.62 10.0	07
OlyEqin 15.31 NL	Pacific Harizon		InfiDis 10.02 10.49	CopGr p 14.81 15.1 MuBd p 10.48 10.1	67
OlyBall 16.51 NL Olympus Trust:	AgGr p 26.00 CATF p 14.62 US Gv 10.19	27.23 15.31	MI Mun 10.79 11.24	Europ p 14.92 153	3
CA Inf p16.12 10.62	US GV 10.19 Pocifice Fds:	10.67	ANuBd 10.75 11,20 SmCopht 19,48 20,40	Fund p 22.32 23.4 Plant II p 19,22.20.	39
Stock p 20,80 21,84	APTED 10.23	NL	Pornsus 31.81 32.96	PThre p 20.39 21.	63
Oppenheimer Fd: AsetA p 11.93 12.66 BlueC p 17.20 18.25 CA TE p10.50 11.02	Bolon 11.69	12.45	Posodena Group; BaiRto 21.71 22.97	US GV p 10.42 10.9 Piper Joffroy:	91
AsetA p 11.93 12.66 BlueC p 17.20 18.25	EQVO 11.95	11.5	BaiRto 21.71 22.97 Growth 16.61 17.58		71
CA TE p10.50 11.02 ChHY p 12.35 12.97	GvInc 10.65	11, 15	NHHV 50 17.01 18.00	I EmGr 17.16 17.1	BO
Disc p 33.94 36.01	ST CA 10.06 Pulpe Webber:	10.06	PoxWid 14.23 NL Pelicon 11.27 11.27 PenCooA 7.47 7.84	I Grine Huzu III.	ᆲ
EGINCP 9.76 10.36 GNM p 14.17 14.88	AsstA p 11.49	12.03	PenCooA 7.47 7.84 Penn-Royce Fds:	InstGv 11.57 1.4	59
GIBlo p 21.38 22.68	1 mt 4 - 15 00	13.34	PennMu 8.3) NL	Notte 13.06 11.5	52
GIGr p 11.92 12.65 GIEnv p 10.11 10.73	ColTO p 11.45	11.45	Egine 5.74 NL	PocEurG 10.78 10.7	78
Globi p 28.82 30.58		11.94	Valu 1 9.90 NL PAMUNI P 11,22 11.57	Sectr p 15.87 16.5 Value p 19.01 19.0	ă
Gold p 9,48 10.06	DvGA n 21.49	22.50 I	Performance Eds.	Portico Fds:	
GylSec p1091 11,45 HIYId p 13,74 14,43	EUGAP 7.56	7.92	EqCon p 10.94 11.48 Eqins 10.94 NL	Bol K 21,76 N Bolick 27.81 27.8	
ncGrop 5.16 5.42	1 GlinA p 10.64	1265	InFI Co 10.44 10.82	Egidx 31.59 31.4	17 I
Intr TE p 17.94 17.94		9.53	INFI 10.44 NL STFI C p10.10 10.31	IncGr 23.37 N MIdGEL 19,77 N	비
ntrTE p14.82 15.36 nvGr p 11.00 11.55	Gritia p 18.72 Hilina p 8.14	B.48	STFI 1 10.10 NL	SIFIE 10.53 N	ᄓ
	IncA n 1085	10.47	Perm Port Funds: PermPt 15.45 NL	SpGr 30,64 N Preferred Group:	니
Oppen p 10.11 10.73 PA TE p12.24 12.85 Speci p 27.72 29.41 Strinca p 4.98 5.23	IIIVGA p 10.77 MHIA p 10.71 NT xA p 11.81 NYTA p 10.75	11.17	TBIII 64.47 NL	A5561A 10,70 N	
Speci p 27.72 29.41 Strinca p 4.98 5.23	NTXA 0 11.81	72.30	PerrifCG 1265 NL	Fxdin 10.28 N Growth 11.76 N	님
STRINGER A.YY	ROFA 0 1858	11.20	Philip 6.78 NL	Int 8.69 N	ᆫ
Torpt p 25.09 26.62 TxFr p 10.07 10.57		10,04		ST Gov 1000 N Value 11,11 N	님
Time o 14.18 17.17	A391B 1 11.53	瞪	Bokm 14.28 17.09 CopAp 18.04 18.94 CvPd 18.35 19.27 Grwth 21.00 22.05 HIQUOI 9.93 10.43	Price Cunds:	- 1
TotRt p 8.12 8.62 USGv p 9.84 10.33	ATLB 1 12.62	12.62	CvFd 18.35 19.27 Grwth 21.00 22.05	Ad/US 4.84 N Bolon 11:27 N Corre 10:39 N	ŀ۱
144C1 - 14C1 1C41	ColTB 13.60	15.68	HIQUEL 9.93 10.43	Bolon 1127 N Coff 1039 N	Ę١
Overland Express: AsiAii 11.77 12.32 CA TF 11.07 11.41 Mulnc 10.76 11.09	COPAB 1 10.97	10.97	HIYIG 8.46 8.88 Irai 9,04 9.49	CopAp 11.57 N Equin 14.11 N Eqidx 12.91 Ni Europ 9.30 Ni	_ ,
CATF 11.07 11.61	DVGB t 21.42 EUGB t 7.49 GrthB t 18.49	7.42	Stock 13.46 14.13	Eardx 1291 N	ĒΙ
USGVI 10.71 11.27	GrinB t 18,49	18.49	TE Bd 11.17 11.73 TofRf p 15.17 15.93	FEF IDD N	Ξì
VRG 9.97 10.26	GIInB \$ 10.62	12.1B 10.42	115GvB 978 1077	GNMA 9.91 NI	ᄓ
VRG II 50.85 52.42	GIGIBI 9.06	9.06	Plerpont Fds: Bond 16.56 NL	GINGY 10.02 N	
PFAMCo Fds; Bolon 10.82 NL	HIINB! 0.14	10.05	TEBond 11.76 NL	Gibline 14.14 Ni	Ę١
CopAp 12.46 NL DivLow 11.25 NL	InvGB 1 10.71	19.71	COPAPP 25.24 NL	MIYIO 8.55 NI	-1
EnhEq 1232 NL	NTXB 1 11.81	船	Inilea 863 NL	IniiBd 9.71 Ni	١
Eginc 11.77 NL	I NYTAI11174	10.74	Pligrim Grp; ARS 111 7.29 7.47	Initis 1217 NI	_
ModBal 10.27 NL	STGIR 1 9.74	18.49 9.74	AUS I-A 7.30 7.30 ARS 1 7.25 7.25	Jason 8.74 N	LI
ModBdl 10.27 NL MidCopGr12.44 NL SmCpG 18.81 NL PICEndG fn18.95 NL	SmCap8 t 10.02 USGB 1 10.14	10.02	AUS I-A 7.30 7.30 ARS I 7.25 7.25 ARS I-A 7.26 7.26 ARS II 7.31 7.54 ABIUS 7.27 7.29	MINTER 10.26 NI	Ŀl
SmCpG 1881 NL PICENGG fn1895 NL PICPING 11.08 NL	03681 1014 0vGD p 27.48	21.48	ARS I.A 7.26 7.26 ARS II 7.31 7.54 Adjus 7.27 7.29	MidCop 12.61 NI N Am 24.63 NI N Asia 13.29 NI	
PICPING 11.00 NL	GIInO I 10,43	10.43	Adjus 729 729 Adjusi 7.33 7.56 Ausili 7.32 7.71	N Asio 1329 NI N Ero 1933 NI	١
From 10,25 NL	HineDp &IS	11.87	AdiUSI 7.33 7.56	N Horz 15.37 NI	_ 1
Grwth 14.22 NL	CTCID- 67/	0741		NJTF 10.91 NI	-
LDII 1822 NL	Popp LRStk 14 P	MLT3	GNMA 1409 1451 HIYIGP 612 631	OTC Fd 14.92 NI	
ShortT 10.02 NL	USGD p 10.13 Popp LRSik 14.2 Paragen Pt: GuifS 15.07		MOSC 1208 1272		-1
Total 10.78 NL TRIII 9.69 NL	IntBd 10.74	HZ	ShtTrp 7.12 7.34	ST Bd S07 NI ST Gib 4.80 NI SmCVI 13.04 NI	[
PMC Funds:	LA TF 10.75	13	Piliar Funds; EqAgA 11.28 NL	ST Bd 5.07 N1 ST Glb 4.80 NI SmCVI 13.04 NI SpcGr 10.48 NI	:1
Greap 9.86 10.32 lexeap 10.71 11.21	ValEq 12.23	10.00 12.61			-1
IntGv p 10.38 10.97	VelGr 15.10	15.81	(Continued	on next page)	-1

Last Week's Markets

Stock In	dexes			Money Rates		
Unified States	Feb. 12	Feb. S	Ch'se	United States	Feb. 12	Feb. 5
DJ Indus, DJ Uffi. OJ Trons. S 6 P 100 S & P 500 S & P Ind NYSE Cp British FTSE 100 FT 30 Japan	3,372,43 232,16 1,578,94 406,26 444,58 513,10 245,30 2,843,00 2,843,00 16,852	233.73 1,585.58 409.39 448.93 518.41 247.60 2,862.90 2,218.60	1.44 % 0.67 % 0.42 % 0.97 % 1.02 % 0.93 % 1.02 % 0.93 % 1.40 % 2.75 %	Discount rate Prime rate Prime rate Prime rate Prime rate Japan Discount Call money 3-month Interbank Germany Lombard Call money 3-month Interbank	3,00 6,00 2 15/16 2/2 3'% 3 3/16 9,00 8,60 8,40	3.00 6.00 2 13/16 21/2 3 1./16 3 1/4 9.00 9.00 9.00 8.60
Germany OAX Hone Keas	1.661.43 5.858.15	1.641.37	+ 1.22 %	Britain Bank base rate Call money 3-month interbank Gold Feb. 11	636 676 63/16 Feb.5	4,00 6¼ 6¼ Ch'se
MSCIP World Index Fr	506.50 Tam Marga		+ 0.80 % Capital inti:	London p.m. fix.5 329.20	327.7 5	+0.44%

Stock Ir	dexes			Money Rates		
Valled States	Feb. 12	Feb. S	Ch'se	United States	Feb. 12	Feb. 5
DJ Indus.	3,372,43	3.442.14	-1.44 %	Discount rate	3.00	3.00
DJ UHI.	232.16	233,73	—0.67 %	Prime rate	6.00	0.00
OJ Trons.	1,578.94	1,585.58	-0.42%	Federal tunds rate	2 15/16	2 13/16
S 6 P 100	406.26	409,39	0.76 %	Japan		
S& P 500	444.58		0.97 %	Discount	242	25:
\$ & P Ind	533.10		— 1.02 %	Call maney	31/4	31.76
NYSE Co	245.30	247,60	—0,93 %	3-month Intertonk	3 3/16	31/16
Britale				Germany	3 3/10	374
FT\$E 100	2.843.00	2,862,90	Q70%			
FT 30	2,187.60	2,218,60	-1.40%	Lombard	9.00	9,00
Japan				Call maney	8.60	9.00
Nikkel 225 Germany	14,852.	17,333.	278 %	3-month Interbonk Britals	8.40	8.60
OAX	1.661.43	1.641.37	+ 1.22 %	Bank base rate	6.80	4,00
Hone Kens				Call money	676	614
Hang Seng	5858.15	5747 21	+ 1.93 %	3-month interbank	6 3/16	646
World	-	JP 47 Z.		Gold Feb. 17	Feb.5	Ch'ge
MSCIP	506.50	502.50	+ 0.80 %	London p.m. fix.\$ 329.20	327.7 5	+0.44 %
World Index F	rom Moryc	m Stanley	Copilal inti			

BusinessWeek

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- O Russia's Out-Of-Control Prices
- O Clinton: Polling For Policy O Hiring Stays Slow In The U.S.

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Belgrum	B Fr	13,000	40	7,190	3,900
Denmerk	D Kr.	2,400	93	1,900	1,050
Finherd	FA	2,200	00	1,200	860
France	FF	1,800	46	990	545
Germany (magh	DM	665	43	366	200
- * hand delivery	OM	610	125	410	217
Great British	£	100	39	105	58
Greece	Dr	85,000	20	38,000	20,000
freland .	ÐŁ	220	40	120	56
lady	Lire	450,000	- 44	250,000	138,000
Luxumbourg	L Fr.	13,000	40 ·	7,190	3,900
Netherlands	Ŗ.	718	.42	390	215
Norway	N.Kr	3,300	- 40	1,800	990
Portugal	Esc.	45,000	_43_	25,000	13,750
Spain	Ptas.	45,000	34	25,000	13,750
- " hand deliv Madrid	Ptas.	55,000	78	27,500	13,750
Swedish (grape)	3.Kr.	2,900	39	1,500	800
- hand delivery	S.Kr	3,300	32	1,800	980
Switzerland	SFr	590	44.	330	180
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, to French African, Middle East	S	630	-	345	
Gulf States, Assa. Central a South America	S	, 780	-	430	
Rest of Airca	\$	900	· -	486	

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Herald Eribune

Watanabe Warns U.S. **On Trade Sanctions**

By Don Oberdorfer and Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe of Japan returned bome assured that his government and the administration of President Bill Clinton would have a close working relationship but

of President Bill Clinton would have a close working relationship but concerned that Tokyo might have to take "appropriate steps" of self-protection in case of U.S. trade sanctions.

Mr. Watanabe explored the problems and prospects of U.S.-Japan relations with Mr. Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and other officials. "In the overall perspective, I am satisfied," the Japanese minister said before leaving for Tokyo on Saturday.

Mr. Watanabe beld out no prospect for an immediate reduction of the soaring U.S.-Japan trade imbalance, projecting that it would grow from \$44 billion in 1992, by Japanese figures, to about \$50 billion this year. As a result of differences in methods of calculation, Washington's estimates of its trade deficit with Japan are higher.

The principal bope set forth by Mr. Watanabe was that Japan's

washington's estimates of its trade denoti with Japan are higher.

The principal hope set forth by Mr. Watanabe was that Japan's economy would gain strength, expanding domestic demand to bring in more foreign imports and reduce the imbalance. In what came close to a pledge, Mr. Watanabe said he told Mr. Chinton the Japanese government would "extend its utmost efforts" to achieve economic growth of 3 percent this year, a far higher estimate than

most private forecasts.

Mr. Watanabe added if this target was not in sight by July, when leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations meet in Tokyo, additional measures to stimulate the economy might be considered.

Urging the United States not to reinstitute the "Super 301"

Urging the United States not to reinstitute the "Super 301" provision of American law permitting broad trade sanctions against countries with barriers against U.S. goods, Mr. Watanabe said Japan could be forced to consider unspecified "appropriate steps" if it were

the target of such sanctions.

Mr. Clinton, bowever, seemed to insist on keeping the provision while saying it "should be used extremely rarely."

JAPAN: Aiming to Cool Yen Fever

(Continued from page I) Seven ministers could agree to boost the yen's value at their Feb. 27 meeting in London. In addition, upward pressure is being main-tained by Japanese corporations, many of which are repatriating profits now shead of the fiscal

year-end on March 31. Geoffrey Barker, economist at Baring Securities, said the practice may be especially common this year because domestic earnings are

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poor and U.S. interest rates are seen to be bottoming out. The thinking of Japanese institutions is becoming a more dominant factor in forex movements," he said, noting that the yen's record high against the dollar of 118.60 was set in September, when companies were closing books for the fiscal

Many economists predict the dollar will recover later if the U.S. economy is able to maintain robust growth, putting upward pressure on interest rates.

Peter Morgan, economist at Merrill Lynch & Co., said the dollar could fall to 115 yen before recovering as U.S. interest rates begin to climb.

EUROBONDS: Spread Is Key

interest

(Continued from first finance page) priced the paper to yield 75 basis points over comparably dated U.S. government paper, down from the initial indications of 76 to 78 basis points. Goldman said the increase and lower spread were in response to heavy demand, particularly in the United States. Goldman also estimated a third of the issue had

been sold internationally.

Spokesmen at other major underwriters disputed this, saying they had seen no interest outside the United States and insisting that Goldman used the global bond formula to shave the underwriting fee.

The total fees on the issue amounted to 0.35 point, compared with estimates of 0.625 point that would

OPEC: Split Over Output

(Continued from first finance page) price of oil takes precedence over larger political and regional dis-

Behind the immediate need for a show of solidarity, there is also a greater need for the oil cartel to rally its ranks. OPEC can see the industrialized world preparing to further trim its use of oil for environmental reasons by 1999.

As a result, the nagging question within the organization has become how its members will share the burden of reducing production or prices to keep oil an attractive option to energy users. The cost to each OPEC member has become the subject of new defi-

nitions and much debate. Populous countries that are medium-sized producers, such as Indonesia, Algeris and Nigeria, feel that given their limited reserves of oil and their great oeed for reveoues, they should not be asked to sacrifice their oil income.

Small producers such as Qatar and Gabon, each pumping under a half a million barrels a day, argue that large producers should assume most of the responsibility for adjusting production.

points more than comparably dat-ed U.S. government paper. Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

Feb. 10 Feb. 37
7.17 4.00
11.25 4.35 4.32
12.25 7.79
13.3 8.55
13.4 1.126
13.5 1.25
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Cool to Nets' Offer

His Agent Asserts That NBA Is Biased Against Europeans

By Mike Freeman

New York Times Service:
DETROIT — Drazen Petrovic has turned down the latest contract offer from the New Jersey Nets—believed to be a five-year deal worth between \$3 million and \$4 million—and has told the club he will wait until the end of the season before deciding whether to stay in the National Basketball Association or return to playing in Europe. Petrovic's agent. Warren Le-Garie, confirmed that the offer had

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

been made last week and that Petrovic had decided not to accept it. LeGarie said there was "still B bias against European players by

some of the NBA coaches."
Many around the NBA say Petrovic, a guard who is the best 3point shooter in the league, de-served to be selected for next weekend's All-Star Game.

LeGarie, who was in Europe, said of the Nets' proposition: "It wasn't the kind of offer we have been looking for.

"It's better oow to just wait until things out rather than get into some sort of hitter contract situation

Petrovic, who is 28, and in his five-game winning streak. fourth season in the NBA, leads the Nets in scoring, averaging 23.1 points a game. Often criticized about his poor defensive play, he has nonetheless become a much better player on defense. When the Nets took on De-drove for his winning basket. troit Wednesday night, he held Joe Dumars, one of the best shooting guards in the league, scoreless.

Although he wasn't selected to will compete in the 3-point shoot-ing contest during the All-Star weekend in Salt Lake City.

In games Saturday, The Associated Press reported:

and the Cavaliers beat Chicago despite Michael Jordan's return.

seventh win in eight games and climbed within 1½ games of the first-place Bulls in the Ceotral Di-

vision of the Eastern Conference.

Jordan, who served a one-game suspension Friday for a punching altercation in Iodianapolis Wednesday night, started slowly, scoring two points in the first quar-ter, but he finished with 25, along with teammate Scottie Pippen.

76ers 119, Mavericks 96: lo Dallas, Jeff Hornacek's eight points fueled Philadelphia's 23-4 spurt at the start of the second period. Hornacek finished with 20 points and 11 assists and rookie

Clarence Weatherspoon scored 19 points for the 76ers, who snapped a six-game losing streak. The Mavericks dropped to 4-43 for the season and stayed on a pace

to break the Sixers' 1972-73 record of 9-73, the worst in NBA history. Spurs 90, Celties 85: In San Antonio, David Robinson scored 28 points and San Antonio beat Boston for its seventh consecutive vic-

tory and 13th straight at home. The Spurs, 22-4 at HemisFair Arena, have won 17 of their last 18 games the end of the season and sort and 22 of 25 under coach John Lucas.

SuperSonies 95, Sums 94: In Se-attle, Derrick McKey's layup with 0.4 seconds left snapped the Sums' Charley Barkley, who had 33 points, gave the Suns a 94-93 lead on a jumper with 5,2 seconds re-maining. McKey then took Nate McMillan's inbounds pass and



The Suns lost for just the 10th lime in 46 games this season.

Michael Jordan passing off after the Cavaliers' Brad Dangherty blocked his way to the basket during Cleveland's 116-111 victory.

Local Hero Spoils Duke's Party

By Barry Jacobs New York Times Service

DURHAM, North Carolina -Wake Forest forward Rodney Rog-ers grew up in Durham, where he watched Duke's teams play, and he occasionally stopped by campus to engage in pickup games. Saturday afternoon, he returned

to spoil Duke Coach Mike Krzyzewski's birthday, scoring a careerhigh 35 points as the ninth-ranked Demon Deacons demolished thirdranked Duke, 98-86, at Cameron Indoor Stadium.

"Rodney was sensational," said the 46-year-old Krzyzewski, who was serenaded with a rendition of "Happy Birthday" hefore the game. "It was one of the great performances, as good a performance as I've seen at Cameron in 13

Wake Forest, which had a sevengame winning streak snapped in its previous game, at Florida State, raised its record to 16-4 and moved into third place in the Atlantic Coast Conference with a 7-3 mark.

Duke had a six-game winning streak snapped and fell to 19-4 over all and 7-4 in the ACC. The Blue Devils are tied for fourth with Virginia, which they visit Thursday. It is the first time in six seasons Duke has lost two games at home. Wake Forest's total, the most points scored against Duke at Cameron since the 1983 season.

was fueled by 61 percent field-goal accuracy against the normally tough Blue Devil defense. The Demon Deacons trailed by as many as 9 points in a first half that saw 11 lead changes. Duke couldn't stop Rogers, a 6-foot, 7inch (2.02-meter) junior who had 24 points in the half on a variety of

'l just felt good and I was able to get open to the point where I just had one guy on me," Rogers said. He smiled, too, at Wake Forest

it was "probably the hardest" the the gap at the end. atop the WAC standings. Josh coach had ever seen him work on No. 7 Kansas 67, Missouri 63: In Grant led the Runnin' Utes with 19

zewski said. "Definitely. It wasn't even close."

foot on an inside scramble midway through the first half and sat out all

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

but 16 minutes. The preliminary diagnosis was a sprain. He had broken the toe in high school.

Wake Forest was similarly handlcapped, though, with starting point guard Charlie Harrison side-lined by a sprained left knee.

Williams in the second half and used deadly free-throw shooting to scored 26 points in the first 24 minutes for Notre Dame, 9-12, but managed just two foul shots the rest of the way. Meanwhile. Kentucky's Gimel Martinez and Travis Ford combined for 15 straight points after Wildcats' star Jamal Mashhurn sat down with four fouls with 10:36 to play. Mashburn

scored 22 points. No. 5 Arizona 81, Washington 72: In Seattle, Arizona stretched its winning streak to 15 games and remained on track to become the first Pac-10 team to go undefeated in the league since UCLA went 14-0 in winning the Pac-8 in 1978. Khalid Reeves scored 15 points and Chris Mills added 14 for the Wildcats, who are 17-2 overall and

Arizona led by 24 points three

Columbia, Missouri, Rex Walters points. "We deserved to lose," Krzy- scored 16 points as Kansas ran its winning streak to six. The Jayhawks improved to 20-3 and 7-1 in To make matters worse for the Big Eight, and became the first Duke, its leading scorer, Grant Hill, injured the big toe on his left Hearnes Center. Jevon Crudup scored 24 points for Missouri despite playing most of the second half with four fouls.

No. 8 Cincinnati 64, St. Louis 39: In Cincinnati, Corie Blount scored 19 points and dominated the middle as Cincinnati took the early lead and rolled over St. Louis. The Bearcats, 19-2, 6-1 Great Midwest Conference, didn't trail after Blount led them on a game-open-

ing 16-7 run. No. 10 Florida St. 87, Maryland No. 2 Kentucky 81, Notre Dame
62: In South Bend, Indiana, No. 2
Kentucky, 18-2, shut down Maryland, 18-2, shut down Maryla scored 23 of his 34 points in the second balf, but the Seminoles blew beat the Fighting Irish. Williams a 15-point lead before coming back

> McLinton had a career-best 32 points, but his potential game-tying 35-footer at the huzzer fell short. Florida State improved to 19-6 and 9-2 in the ACC

No. I1 Vanderbilt 81, Middle Tennessee State 51: In Nashville, Tennessee, Billy McCaffrey scored 17 points and Vanderbilt, 19-4, started the second half with a 30-2

Alabama 93, No. 14 Arkansas 82: lu Tuscaloosa, Alabama, James Robinson broke out of a slump with 27 points and Alabama posted the biggest win of first-year coach David Hobbs career. The Crimson Tide, 13-7, 5-5 Southeastern Conference, beat a ranked team for the first time this season.

Arkansas, 16-5, 7-4, had won four in a row, including an 101-94 victory over No. 2 Kentucky on

Wednesday night.
Alabama-Birmingham 44, No. 15
Marquette 38: In Milwaukee, Stanley Jacksoo made six free throws in the final 34 seconds and Alabama-Birmingham used a slowdown offense to upset Marquette. The Blazers improved to 14-10 and 2-4 in

No. 17 Pittsburgh 95, Illinois 79: In Champaign, Illinois, Chris McNeal scored 30 points and grabbed eight rebounds as Pitts-burgh, 15-5, pulled away at the end. The Panthers made eight of 14 three-point shots after making only eight of 49 in their last three games.

No. 18 Purdue 90, Wisconsin 87: In Madison, Wisconsin, Glenn Robinson scored 42 points and blocked a potential game-tying shot in the final seconds as Purdue beat Wisconsin in double overtime. Robinson, the Big Ten's leading scorer with a 26.4 average, scored six points in the second overtime.

No. 19 Seton Hall 65, Villanova 59: In Villanova, Pennsylvania, Terry Dehere scored six of his game-high 24 points in overtime for Seton Hall. Dehere's 3-pointer with 24 seconds left in regulation put the Pirates, 18-6, 8-4 Big East. ahead 53-50, hut Lance Miller hit a tying 3-pointer at the buzzer for Villanova, 8-12, 3-9.

St. John's 65, No. 21 Boston College 61: In New York, St. John's stayed on top of the Big East despite nearly blowing a 17-point lead in the second half. The Redmen, 14-6. 9-3, won their 23d straight game at Alumni Hall.

No. 22 Massachusetts 68, George Washington 65: In Washington, Mike Williams hit a 3-pointer with less than a second remaining to cap a second-half rally that gave the Minutemen, 17-4, 10-1 Big East. their first win at GW, 15-5, 5-4. since the 1977-78 season. Massachusetts bas won 11 straight.

State 59: In Manhattan, Kansas, Eric Piatkowski scored 16 points and well-rested Nehraska took charge early, The Cornhuskers, 16-7, 4-4 Big Eight, had oot played for a week after their 68-64 victory over Kansas at home. The Wildcats, 15-5, 5-3, have lost two of three since breaking into the oational rankings last week for the first time in almost five years.

No. 24 Virginia 83, Clemson 78:

Although he wasn't selected to play to the All-Star game, Petrovic will compete in the 3-point shoot-

Robert Parish, charged with possession of Cavaliers 116, Bulls 111: In Chicago, Craig Ehlo's 3-pointer, his sixth of the game, put Cleveland in froot with 46 seconds remaining.

Parish didn't admit guilt when he spoke

with reporters at the team's shootaround at HemisFair Arena before playing the San Ehlo finished with 24 points, one Antonio Spurs. He promised to cooperate

over Dallas on Friday night, his first since being charged, and oo Sanırday night he led the Celtics with 18 points as they lost to the

red-hot Spurs. Two ounces (60 grams) of marijuana were found in a package sent to Parish and officers found three more ounces of marijuana in his home last week.

The Associated Press

Parish said he didn't think the drug charge

SAN ANTONIO — Bostoo Celtics center affected his play or his teammates. He had regardless of the consecutor Parish, charged with possession of eight points and 15 rebounds in a victory quences, oo one could possibly be as hard on me as I will be on myself. I fully intend to

jail and a \$500 fine. There is a provision for first-time offenders to receive probation.

A drug-sniffing dog in San Francisco on Wednesday night detected marijuana in a Federal Express package addressed to Par-ish. The information was relayed to police in

Parish is to appear for arraignment oo

fewer than teammate Brad Daugh-**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET** Soles in Net 100s High Low Close Chipe Soles in 100s High Low Close Chipe

cooperate with the authorities and bring this matter to an end as soon as possible." The NBA's anti-drug policy does not include marijuana, and players are not tested The possession charge is a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum of six months in trict Court.

March 3 in Waltham, Massachusetts, Dispunishable by a maximum of six months in trict Court.

the Great Midwest, while Marquette fell to 17-4 and 5-2.

No. 16 Utah 62, Hawaii 60: In Honolulu, Utah held off a strong comeback by the Rainbows to important of the worst foul-shooting teams in the ACC, made 10 of prove to 19-3 and 12-1 in the Westing teams in the ACC, made 10 of ern Athletic Conference, and retheir last 12 free throws.

OTC Consolidated trading for ended Friday, Feb. 12. (Continued)

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Bubka Goes Higher, Ottey Faster

Olympic Failures, They Rebound With World Marks

LIEVIN, France - Serger Bubka of Ukraine and Merlene Ottey of Jamaica, both of whom failed to win their specialties at the Barcelona Olympics, rebounded to break world marks Saturday at an indoor track and field meet.

Bubka, also the outdoor world record-holder in the pole vault, soared 6.14 meters (20 feet, 1% inches), bettering the mark of 6.13 (20-14) he set nearly a year ago in Berlin. He cleared the height on his second try, brushing the bar with his chest.

Bubka was pushed to the record by Rodion Gataulio, the Russian, who cleared 6.00 meters. It was the first time two competitors cleared that height in the same meet.

It was the 17th time Bubka had broken the indoor mark. He has bettered at least one record a year, indoors or out, since January 1984.

Ottev broke her world mark in the women's 200 meters with a time of 21.87 seconds. Her previous record was 22.34, set twice in 1991 - once at Sindelfingen, Germany, and then equaled at the World Indoor Championships at Seville.

"I'm surprised. I'm io shock city," Ottey said.
"It's the fastest I've run in two years." She did only 21.94 last year outdoors.

Oney was hoping to race against Privalova but the Russian became sick Saturday morning with flu and a fever. "I was looking forward to racing Irina but when she wasn't there I had to stay focused and run alone." Ottey said. Earlier, Ludmila Narozhilenko of Russia

Narozhilenko, like Bubka and Ottey, failed at Barcelona last summer. She strained a hamstring muscle after qualifying for the semifinals in her event.

In the men's 200 meters Saturday, Frankie Fredericks of Namibia ran 20.37, just .01 seconds off the world mark of Bruno Marie-Rose of France set on the same track in 1987.

Bruny Surin woo the men's 60 in 6.45, just .04 outside the world record of 6.41 set by Andre Cason of the United States last year. Last week his compatriot. Ben Johnson, was just .04 off the world 50 meters record, but then injured his leg in a meet in Belgium.

■ Stulce's Mighty Heave

Olympic champion Mike Stulce recorded the longest iodoor shot put in four years and Colin Jackson posted the fastest time of the year in the 60-meter hurdles during a Britain-U.S. meet Saturday in Birmingham, England, The Associated Press reported.

With the United States fielding a mediocre. team, Britain won the men's competition 163-120 and the women's 150-120.

Stulce, an American, heaved the shot 71 feet, 5¼ inches, better than the 71-2½ he threw in winning the gold medal at Barcelona. Five of his six throws exceeded 21 meters (68-10%). Jackson, the European and Commonwealth

hurdles champion, ran 7.46 seconds to better the indoor season's previous best time of 7.58

equaled her world mark of 7.69 seconds in the women's 60-meter hurdles.

set by Greg Foster at Stockholm on Tuesday.

Former 100-meter world record-holder Calvin Smith won the men's 60 meters in 6.70. edging teammate Henry Neal, second at 6.73. In the men's 200, John Regis of Britain crossed the line first but was disqualified for running out of his lane on the final bend. That gave teammate Marcus Adam the victory in 21.06.

In women's competition, Britain's Olympic 400-meter hurdles champion Sally Gunnell won the flat 400 in 53.38.

■ Ethiopian Wins in Tokyo

Abebe Mekonnen of Ethiopia left the pack behind with a powerful kick on a hill three miles from the finish line Sunday to win the Tokyo International Marathon.

Mekonnen, who dropped out of the marathoo at the Barcelona Olympics, covered the course in 2 hours, 12 minutes, on a sunny but windy day.

Australian Steve Moneghetti came in second in 2:12:36, followed by Brian Sheriff of Zimbabwe in 2:12:55. Japan's Takeharu Honda

placed fourth in 2:13:04. Gert Thys of South Africa ran alone for the first 18.6 miles, taking a lead of more than 500 yards at one point. But he was caught by the

pack and finished far behind. "I took shelter in the big pack to avoid strong winds most of the race, but I spurted at the right time," said Mekonnen, who also won this race



Merlene Ottey speeding to a world best 21.87 seconds in the 200.

Milan Gets Away With Streak Intact

The Associated Press

ROME - Jean-Pierre Papin of AC Milan and Mauricio Ganz of Bergamo's Atalanta traded goals in the final minutes of their exciting contest Sunday as the two teams played to a 1-1 draw.

First-place Milan extended its unbeaten streak in the Italiao league to 55 games despite the absence of its three injured Dutchmen. Marco van Basten, Ruud Gullit and Frank Riikaard.

Atalanta was playing at home. where the team has allowed visitors only two draws all season, and the Bergamo team held Milan attackers Marco Simone and Papin in check for most of the match.

At 71 minutes, Ganz was fouled in the penalty area. But Milan goaltender Sebastiano Rossi blocked the penalty kick by Atalanta mid-

fielder Roberto Rambaudi.

At 86 minutes, Papin headed home an aerial assist from teammate Stefano Eranio to put Milan into the lead. Ganz struck back one minute later, converting oo a feed from winger Carlo Perrone.

· AC Milan and Real Madrid of Spain, have joined forces to help each other out on the transfer market, according to club officials,

United Press International reported from Madrid.

Milan's director general Adriano Galliani told Spain's El Pais newspaper the clubs would start working together on the signing of Argentioian player Fernando Redondo from the Spanish team

Tenerife to Real Madrid. El Pais said Milan's interest was to help Real Madrid keep good players away from other Italian chibs. There was oo suggestioo Redondo would play for Milan.

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■ Belgium Over Cyprus

Vincenzo Scifo scored two goals in the first five minutes to lead Belgium to a 3-0 victory over Cyprus on Saturday, keeping its per-fect record in World Cup qualifying. The Associated Press reported from Nicosia.

Belgium improved to 6-0-0 and 12 points, five better than its closest pursuer in European Group Four - Romania, which has, played one fewer game. Each team in Group Four will play the others home and away, or a total of 10

The top two teams from each of the six European groups qualify for the World Cup finals.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE 33 17 WESTERN CONFERENCE Pacific Division Portland Scottle LA Lokers LA Clipper

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Assists—Boston 19 (Douglos 9). Dollos 21 (Tuzzolino, Horper 6). Philodelphio 24 33 24 4)—122 Penver 27 23 36 49—126 Weatherspoon 18-21 18-14 30. Hornocek 13-22 11-1137, Hawkins 6-16-6-6-20, Gilliam 7-10-6-720; Mutambo 6-11 18-11 22. Jackson 13-27 2-2 31, Rebouads—Philodelphia 54 (Gilliam 81, Denver 64 (Mutambo 15), Assists—Philodelphia 21 IHornocek, Douwkins 61, Denver 20 (Pack 10). Portional

LA Clippers 16 39 38 28—164 Drexier 11-23 7-8 32, Porter 8-18 5-6 25) Mon-ning 15-25 4-7 35, Mujockson 11-16 2-2 28, Re-bounds—Portland 58 19.Williams 111, Los An-cetes S1) Manning 10), Assists—Portland 26 (Porter 9), Los Angeles 30 (Mujockson 15), SATUROAY'S RESULTS

SATUROAY'S RESULTS

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Pardue 8), Assists—Cleveland 32 (Price 12),
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Boston 24 11/2 2011 81, 26 23 22 15—85 Sen Astonio 24 22 24 18—70 Parish 8-15 24 18 Lewis 8-201-) 17: Robinson 11-15-6-26, Ellis-14-4 18, Rebounds—Boston 60 (Parish 161, San Antonio 97 (Robinson 10). Assists—Boston 14 (Lewis 41, San Antonio 14 1 Jahnson 91.

Johnson 6-189-1821, Stewart 8-6-4-5-20; EGIs 8-14-2-10, Pack 8-18-5-7-21, Reboulats—Wosth-Ington 53 (Ellison 10), Denver 48 (Ellis 11), Assists—Washington 13 (Johnson 4), Denver

Allianto 21 27 27 28—121
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Phoenix Seattle Borkley 14-23 4-8 33. Dumos II-16 6-7 22; Jomes Madison W, William 8. Mary 64
Kema 11-15 1-7 22, Pierce 11-23 3-5 25, Rebounds—Phoenix 41 Barkley 81, Secrits 51
)Kema 141, Assists—Phoenix 22 (Barkley 8),
Md.-E. Shore 69, Delaware \$1, 65

Namo I41, Assists—Phoenix 28 (Barkley 8). Sectile 21 (Poyton 71. Golden State 23 22 24 23—111 Sacramento 23 22 24 23—111 Sacramento 23 28 38 22—110 Hardoway 8-16 6-6 23, Marciulionis 8-14 1-1 17. Sorewell 9-1e 2-2 23: Simmons 12-23 6-8 30. Webb 5-15 6-6 17. Rebounds—Golden State 57 Hilli 14). Socramento 42 (Bonner, Tisdole, Brown 6). Assists—Golden State 21 (Alexander, Alexandralistanis 51. Secramento 81 (Webb 2)

Major College Scores

Boston U. B2, Maine 73
Borown 72, Horvard 71
Bucknell 82, Army 63
Buffale 74, Cent. Connectic
Columbia 71, Princeton 69
Connecticut 88, Miomil 72
Connecticut 88, Miomil 72 Delaware 88, Vermont 73 Detawdre 88, Vermoni 73
Drexel 74, Hortford 71, OT
Evansylle 74, Duduesne 71
Folrfield 61, Loyoka, Md. 57
Fordham 93, Lehigh 74
Holy Cross 97, Colgate 95
Iona 88, Siena 83
La Salte 86
La foresth 45, New 46 Chicopo 26 Pippen, Armstrong, Jordan St.
Philadelphia 21 34 27 37—119
Dollos 28 18 18 32—96
Weathersoon 9-14 1-1 19 Harnacek 7-15 5-6
While 6-17 6-92 Marriages 21 1-17 5-6
While 6-17 6-92 Marriages 21 1-17 5-6
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While 6-17 6-92 Marriages 21 1-17 6-92
While 6-17 6-92 Marriages 21 1-17 6-92
While 6-17 6-92 Massachusetts & George Washington & Mat-Ballimore Courst 98. Liberty & Mount \$1. Mary's, Md. 96. Robert Morris 75 Niagare 93, 51. Pelor's 81 Northeastern 73. New Hompshire 45 Penn & Cornett & Penn & Cornett & Providence & Georgetown 58 Rhade Island 83. \$1. Bonoventure 81, OT Rider &7, 51. Francis, Pa. &3 Selon Holl &5. Villageng 99. OT Selon Hatt 45, Villanova 59, OT 81. John's 65, Boston College 61

Beltune-Cookman 103, Morgan 51, 93, OT Charleston Southern 91, N.C.-Asheville 72 Citadel 75. Appalachion St. 71 Coastal Carolina 74. Winthrop Coppin S1, 93, Florido A&M 70 Davidson 76, Furmon 64

21 29 23 28—121
34 16 29 35—112
Bicrylock 9-16 0-0 10;
Bicrylock 9-16 0-0 10;
Molgne 11-16 2-2 25,
Molgne 11-16 2-2 25,
Fix, International 38, Samford 47
Fix International 48, Samford 47
Fix International 48, Samford 47
Fix International 48, Samford 47
Fix I

Md.-E. Shore & Delowore \$1. 45 Mercer 93, Centenory 82 Mississippl 95. Oral Roberts 79 Mississippl \$1, 83, © Carolino 63 Morehead \$1, 92, 5E Missouri 85 N. Carolina \$1, 74, Tennessee 72 N.C. Charlotte 84, Vo. Commonwe

N.C.-Greensboro 70. Coll. of Charleston NE Louisiana 74. Stephan F.Austin 74 NW Louisiana 174, Sam Houston St. 89 Richmond 84, Old Dominjon 80 S. Corolina SI, 72, N. Corolina A&T SW Louislana 81, Louislana Tech 59 S. Fiorida 77, Virolnia Tech 50 Tr.-Chathonogon 93, VMI 70 Vanderbill 81, Middle Tenn. 51 G ART 68

Virginia 83, Clemson 78 Water Forest 98, Duke 86 MIDWEST Alg.-Birminghom 44, Marquette 38 Ball 51, 84, Cent. Michigan 81 Bowling Green 49, Kent 48 Cincinnati 64, St. Louis 39 Cleveland St. 76, E. Illinois 75, OT trott Mercy 65, Loyola, IIL 56 E. Michigan 45, Toleda 50 Konsos 67, Missauri 63 Kontocky 81, Notre Dome 62 Miomi, Ohio 65, Illimois 61, 55 Michigan St. 01, Ohio SL 66

Ma-Konsos City 83, Chicago St. 69 Nebrosko 80, Konsos 51, 59 Northwestern 67, Penn 51, 58 Pittsburgh 95, Illinois 79 Pittsbursh 95. Illinois 79
Purdue 90, Wisconsin 87, 20T
S. Illinois 78, Indiana SI. 66
SW Missouri SI. 65, Creighton e2
Volparusa 72, N. Illinois 61
W. Illinois 72, Voungslown SI. 78
W. Michigen 60, Akron 44
Wright SI. 96, Ill.-Chicage 88, O7
Xavier, Onto 53, Dovton 46

SOUTHWEST
Ark.-Little Rock 85, 5, Alobama 79
Bavlor 90, Texas A&M 82
Gramblino 51, 89, Prairie View 87
Houston 91, Texas Tech 76
Nicholis S1, 79, N. Texas 77

Rice 68. Texas Christian 50
Texas Southern 69, Miss. Valley St. 64
Texas-Arlington 77. McNeess St. 75
Texas-Son Antonio 67, SW Texas St. 65
Tulsa 95, Drake 82 W. Kentucky 96, Texas-Pon American 68

Air Force 61, Fresno St. 58 Air Force 61. Fresno St. 28
Arizona 81. Washington 72
Belse St. 53. N. Arizona 45
Brigham Young 88. San Diego St. 73
CS Northridge 65. & Utoh 63
Colorado St. 82. Texas-El Paso 77
Garzaga 79. St. Mary's. Col. 55
Idoho St. 94. Weber St. 89
Long Beach St. 91. Nevado 82
Manten 88. Idoho 65 Montano 68, Idaho 65 Montana 51, 73, E. Washington 58 Montana St. 74. E. Washington St. New Maxica 74. Wyoming 60
New Maxica St. 60. Sam Jase St. 55
San Diego St. Lovola Marymouni 58
Sant Francisco 94. Portland 88
Santa Clora 63. Pepperdine 58
Southern Col 69. Oregon St. 60
UC Irvine 88. Col St.-Fullerton 86. OT

utah 62, Hawati 60 Utah 51, 77, UC Sania Barbara 75. OT ton \$1, 97, Artzong \$1, 67 HOCKET

NHL Standings

WALE	s cos	EEE	EN	CE		
	otrick					
	w	L			GP	GA
Pittsburgh	37	14	S	79	237	177
Washington	28	22	6	42	230	204
NY Rongers	24	24	ē	57	222	229
New Jersey	26	24	4	56)93	
NY Islanders	22	22	6			205
Philadelphia	19	77	P			223
A	lams t		ion			_
Montreat	39	18		76	240	191
Quebec	29	18	9	67	227	203
9oston	31	22	4			203
Buftala	28	22	6		239	
Horlford	15	37	4	34		256
Ottowo	7	48	4			277
CAMPEE	LL C					
	ocris !					
	w	L	Ť	Pts	GF	GA
Chicoga	32	Ιō	8	72	202	161
Detroil	30	21	ž	67	249	198
OforeautiM	29	20	à	66	197	184
Toronto	26	23	ă	60	185	169
SI. Louis	25	25	8	58	199	205

Smythe Division

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

1 3-6 1 DEXEMPER (8), Simpson (221, Benning (101, Gelinas (5), Werenka (5), Podein (5), Shots on 9001-501 Jose (01 Ronford) 7-13-8-29, Ed-monton (on Hacketti 13-13-1)-37, Quebec

SATUROAY'S RESULTS

Chicago
Pilisburgh
Noonan 110); Murphy (141, Stevens 1431,
Errey (81, Needham (7), Shots on gool—Chicago (an Barassa) 11-10-7-28. Pitsburgh (an Berfour, Walte) 12-16-8-36.
Philodelphia

D 3 1—4

Suler (14), Reichel (27), Skrudland (7), Roberts 136). Shots on gool - Hartford Ion Reese) 8-6-13-

Hollier (10), LeClair (9), Bellows (24), Ronan (5); Kudelski 1171. Shels on gool-Montreol (on Sidorklewicz) 5-16-11—32. Ollowa (on Royl 8-4-21.

Toronto 2 2 2—4
McPhee (101: Foligna 1101, Cullian 1151, Anderson (16), Andrevchuk 1331 2. Elleti 151.
Stata on gool—Alinnesola Jon Patvini 7-8
9—24. Toronto (on Wakatuki 15-9-11—35.
Detroit 4 2 1—3
St. Louis 2 1 1—4
Yzermon (41), Ysebpert (23), Ciccorelli
(21): Shanahan (34), Janeer (16), Emerson

Welinich 141, Verbeek (201, Corriveou (5), Kypreos (12) 2 Yoke (77); Selanne (44) 2 Stors on sooti—Hortfard ion Essesso, Toboracci) 13-13-7—33, Winnipes (on Burke) 12-19-14—45. Sop Jose
Edmonton
Tikkanen (8), Simpson (22), Be

Quebec 0 7 1 8-4 Colgery 1 3 1 8-4 Sundin 127), Noinn (291, Kovalenko) 171, Ru-cirasky (131; Roberts (351 2, Fleury 1221 2, Stots on sool—Quebec | on Vernon) 8-13-5-1-27, Calgary Ion Fiset) 9-12-13-4-38.

Friedrich (18), Brind'Amour (27), Beronek (6), Oinen (21); Drher (9), Michalls (11), Richer (9), MacLeon (13), Semok (21) 2. Shots en pool—Philadelphia (an Terreri), 8-12-12—32.

N.Y. Islanders 21 1 2-5 Petrick (5), Graves (24); Thomas (23), O.Klas (27), Dolgama (11), Turgeon (135), He-gue (23), Shats on goal—N.Y. Rangers (on Fitzpatrick) 10-12-11—23, N.Y. Islanders (on Richler) 6-5-15—26.

(19), Hull (39), Shots on goal—Detroit (on Joseph) 13-10-12—34. St. Louis | on Chevaldoe) 12-16-8—36. Washington 1 7 7 2—10

Washington 1 7 2—18
Los Angeles 1 1 2 6— 3
Elynuik (151 2 Cate 1161, Khristich 1211Hatcher 1221, Bandra (261, Iofrate (211 2 Pivonka 114) 2; Zhitnik 15), Loach 18), Granato
(231, Shoft on goal—Washington Ion Goverde,
Hrudey) 11-17-10—38, Los Angeles (an

SKING

ALPINE WORLD CHAMP(ONSHIPS
In Shimkulshi, Japan
Women's Super Giord Sialom Results, Sunday: 1. Kaita Selzinger, Germany, 1 minute,
33.53 seconds; 2, Syrlvia Eder, Austria, 1:33.66;
3. Astrid Loedernel, Norway, 1:34.07; 4. Kerrin
Lee-Gariner, Canada, 1:34.21; 5, Debaruh
Compagnoni, (toly, 1:34.44;
4. Anito Wachter, Austria, 1:34.52; 7, Spelo
Preinar, Slovenia, 1:34.74; 8, Carole Merle,
France, 1:34.79; 9, Heldi Zurbriagen, Switzerland, 1:34.82; 10, (tie.), Barbara Sadleder, Austria, 1:34.99; and Regina Hoeusl, Germany,
1:34.89;

12. Martina Erti, Germany, 1:3492; 13.

Dioma Roffe-Stelarotter, U.S., 1:34.93 14, Ul-rike-Maler, Austria, 1:34.98; 15, Regimo Covag-noud, France, 1:25.94. Men's Skilota Results, Saturdar: 1, Kjeltj Andre Admodt, Norway, 1:40.35; 2, Marc Gir-ordelli, Luxembourg, 1:40.47; 3, Thomas Stan-passinger, Austria, 1:40.47; 4, Hubert Strotz.

Austria, 1:40.98: 5, Poul Accola, Swiltzerland, 1:41.12 6. Tomos Foodoe, Sweden, 1:41.31; 7, First Christian Josse, Norway, 1:41.68; 8, Poler Roth, Germany, 1:41.73; 9, Thomas Sykora, Austria, 1:41.82; 10, Patrick Stout, Swifzer-land, 1:41.86.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION 5VV/Dordrecht 901, Feyenoord Rotterdom 5 FC Utrechi & Will

PC Urecni & Willem II Tiborg I S Sparta Rotterdam 2, FC Den Bosch () FC Votendam (), Combour/Leeuwarden () Rota JC Kerlardae I, RKC Wootwilk I FC Twents (), Vitesse Arnhem () GaAhead Eogles Devenier I, MVV Maastricht (2 Standings: PSV Eladhover 32, Feyonoord sterdam 29. FC Twente Enschede 24. FC Ulrechi 25. Vitesse Arnhern 23. FC Volendam 22. RKC Woolwilk 21. Willem II Tilburg 20.

Ahad Eogles Deventer 17, Combuur Leav-worden 15, Rada JC Kerkrade 14, Fortura 51-tord 18, FC Den Boşch 18, 5V/V/Doutrechl 908. ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

ed 51, Norwich 48, Ipswich 43, Coventry 42, Blackburn 41, Gueens Park Rangers 41, Manchester City 40, Sheffleid Wednesday 39, Toltenham 38, Cheiseo 37, Southampton 36, Arsanol 35, Leeds 35, Liverpool 34, Wimbledon 38, Crystol Palace 30, Evertion 32, Middlesbrouth 38, Sheffleid Linghal 38, Crystol 21, Northina

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION tus 7, Genoa 8

Juventus 7, Genoo 8
Lazio 1, Coellori 2
Persoro 2, Brescio 0
Sampdorio 2, Udinese 0
Standines; AC Milon 36, Internazionale 25, Atalanta 24, Lazia 23, Juventus 22, Samedorio 23, Torino 22, Coprino 12, Romo 19, Posmo 19, Nocali 18, Fospio 18, Udinese 17, Fiorentino 17, Brescio 16, Genoo 16, Ancono 12, Pescoro 11, SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Cadiz 1, Espanol 9
Oviedo 4, Zaropazo 1
Cetto 2, Logranes 0

Cetto 2, Logranes 0 Osasuna 1, Deportivo de La Coruna 1 Real Sociedad 2, Albacete 1 Real Modeld D. Sporting 8

Reci Madria D. Sporting & Barcelond I., Atletic de Modrid I Rayo Vallecona I., Athletic de Bilbao & Standings: Departivo La Coruna 33, Reci Modrid II. Barcelona 30, Volencio 27, Atletic de Modrid 25, Atletic de Bilbao 25, Savillo 25, Tenerife 24. Royo Vollectino 22. Ostatuno 24. Espanol 21. Zerospan 21. Seortino de Gitari 19. Celta 18. Ovledo 15. Albacete 15. Real Societida

Cussic 1

Cyprus D. Belgium J.
- Charles H. FA CUP Sheffield United 2 Manchester United 1 Toffenham 3, Wimbledon 2

Arsenol 2 Nottingnom Forest 6 Blackburn 1, Newcostle 0 Derby 3, Bellon) leswich 4. Grimsby 0 . Manchester City 2, Bornsley 0

CRICKET

SECONO TEST, MATCH India vs. England, Fourth Day
(n Madrus, India
India 1st Innings; 560-6 dec.
England 1st Innings; 286 (overnight 221-7)
England 2d Innings; 231-8
LIMITEO OVERS MATCH
Wiest India vs. Buddahan

Saturday, in Johannesburg, South Africa Pakiston: 150 oil out 141,4 overs)

West Indies vs. Pukiste Saturday, ia Johannesburg, Say



INR WILSON MAY LOOK LIKE A GRANDFA BUT HE DOESN'T QUITE UNDERSTAND THE SPOKING PART YET.







Answer The und of our on which the lary law or upon the much limbs—PILLOW

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PEANUTS

WHEW!

I NEED

SHOWER



LOUISE! NO! GO AWAY! BEETLE,

DO SOMETHING!

BLONDIE WHO IS THAT



GOOD IDEA!

WITH YOU!







DOONESBURY 90 WHAT DO YOU TYS I ASS ACTUALLY KNOWN ANY REAL DEALERS, I'VE ALWAYS DEFENDED ON THE KNOWSES OF STRANGERS... SAY, ZOW: T CAN YOU HELP DON'T KY 1000 MEGUTE



MCET WALKER



CALVIN AND HOBBES











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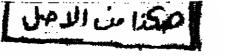
CARFIELD



TO EASE INTO THE DAY



Printed by Newsfax International, London, Registered as a newspaper at the post office.



"When you're trying to achieve something, you have to make sacri-Kimura, a student at Kinki University in Osaka, grew up in the

oorthern prefecture of Aomori. The 23-year-old slalom specialist, top ranked among Asian skiers, placed 15th in the combined and 33d in the super-G in Albertville. Shizukuishi is an hour away from his home town. "Skiing bere, I can.

be more relaxed and do my best," he said. But in the super-G, the weather did not give him a chance to.

come household names, and the the Japanese national team, has so-Toshimasa Furukawa, coach of Japanese are being drawn to the licited training help from French and Austrian coaches. He said that. by oext winter's Games in Lilletimates that there are now 12 mil- hammer, Norway, "We'll have allion recreational and competitive pine skiers in the top 10, and by

skiers in the country, or about 10 Nagano, in the top three." Although skiing has yet to sur-pass soccer as South Korea's favor-In these alpine championships. ite sport, almost a million people --Kimura placed eighth, out of 43, in the combined men's competition about 2 percent of the population last week. Kawabata came in 32d, - take to the slopes in that country out of 46, in the women's super-G.

every year, according the ski associ-ation's president, Sung Won Lee.

"Io the past five years we've seen the interest in skiing rapidly increasing," Lee said.
The South Korcans are more

modest than the Japanese in their goals. "We are really looking to bring our skiers within the top 100 ranking," Lee said.

The national team's six men and [Japan won 18 medals including six women train in Europe and are being intored by a Slovenian coach. It's the Chinese alpine skiers, Lee said, of whom the world should be-

ware. "China is working very hard to train its younger skiers," he said. The Japanese electronic media went all out in covering the world

championships. NHK, the national public television network, teamed up with Tokyo Broadcasting System to furnish 50 cameras, a' switching station each for the men's and women's courses and a total of 500 technicians, producers-More than 10 million Japanese

viewers tuned in over the 12 days ofracing. NHK, which is noncommercial and relies in subscriber fees, calculated ratings of 8 to 9 percent for the championships. That number was up from the 6 percent of viewers who watched the alpine World Cup last year that was also broadcast from Morioka-Shizukuishi.

صكذا من الاعل

SPORTS SEE

Wins Super-G

i ruckdown in The

:- 1/2/12/22 car log

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan — German speedster Katja Seizinger beat the weather and a badly rutting track to win the women's super giant slalom on Sunday, the final day of the weather-marred World Alpine Ski

Championships.

It became the final event when a blizzard that had struck overnight resumed Sunday afternoon, forcing cancellation of the men's super giant slalom and a bid for a possible third gold medal by Norway's Kjetil Andre Aamodt. He won gold in the slalom and giant

stalom and silver in the combined.

Seizinger, the World Cup downhill champion, covered the 1.35-mile (2.18-kilometer) Mount Kotakakura course in 1 minute, 33.52 seconds to deflate the hopes of Austrian veteran Sylvia Eder, who was look-

ing for her first victory since 1982. Eder, whose sister, Elfi, won a bronze medal in the women's slalom, got the super-G silver in 1:33.68. Astrid Loedemel won the bronze in 1:34.07, giving

Norway its seventh medal of these ski games, one "I think the course was very nice," the 20-year-old Seizinger said, "and though the wind was a factor, I am very satisfied with my race. All the athletes over

the past three days have bad to deal with the delays. It's just something that you have to learn to bandle."
Norway finished with three golds to two for Germany, which got the first of this competition when

Miriam Vogt won the women's combined. Conditions were far from docile when Russia's Tatiana Lebedeva went out of the gate as starter No. 1, but officials were determined that these not be the first championships to be forced to cancel races. In that regard, they failed.

Loedemel, starting third, was the first racer who appeared to have faith that the track did indeed extend I the way to the finish area, even if she couldn't see it. Showing the same attacking form that earned a silver medal in the downhill, she posted a time that stood until Eder, starting 11th, came down. At age 16 in 1982, Eder became the youngest ever to win a World Cup race when she captured the downhill at Badgstein, Austria.

Eder's victory drought continued, however, when Seizinger came out of the 13th starting spot to beat her by .16 seconds and put a happy ending on what had been a frustrating visit to Japan. Seizinger failed to finish the combined event, was 12th in the giant slalom and missed a bronze medal by .05 seconds in her specialty, the downhill.

Among the also-rans was four-time World Cup super-G champion Carole Merle of France, who was looking for a gold medal to add to the ooe she collected for winning the giant slalom. But Merle was 1.27 seconds behind the German.

Italy's Deborah Compagnoni, the Olympic super-G winner, was .92 back, and Ulrike Maier of Austria, going for her third straight super-G world title, lagged 1.46 seconds back. "Of course, I came here to defend my title and I am

dissappointed that I wasn't able to race at my best," Maier said, "I feel relieved that the championships are over because now I can go home to my daughter." Maier was three months pregnant when she woo the super-G gold at Vail, Colorado, in 1989 and Melanie Maier, 14 at the time, was in the finish area as Maier

repeated at Saaibach, Austria, in 1991. "These were not the best conditions for a super-G," Merle said, "but because it's the final day, I think the

Seizinger Handles The Elements and Complete Company of the State of th

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan - The World Alpine Ski Championships discontroversy about staging the compe-

With organizers forced to cancel Sunday's final event, the men's super giant slalom, bad weather had cost four days' racing during the 12-day championships. The men's super-G, with the women's super-G, had been put off from Friday to Saturday and

But if this latest cancellation at least lent a certain symmetry to the competition — the opening race, the wom-en's combined downhill did not go off as scheduled — these championships became first since 1931 in finish with

all the races not run. "I am a little afraid that with all the criticism in the papers in Europe, because the Japanese have been reading have voted for Japan. But it's easy those papers, we have lost friends with hindsight."

And the man who brought the

"They are very upset and have reappeared inm another snow storm acted very negatively. Many of them Sumday, leaving behind considerable have told me'l was a great friend of skiing but when f read the European papers 1 can no longer love this sport," Hodler said.

Japan, a key growth area and a major source of revenue from sponsors, will also play host to the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano and had been carefully chosen as the first Asian country to host the biennial world alpine championships.

But what had been eagerly annici-pated as two weeks of great racing quickly degenerated into an endurance event dominated by bad weather. "You cannot always go to Kitzbü-hel and Wengen," Hodler said, referring to European resorts. "Maybe if the voters had known five years ago

how it would work out they wouldn't

championships to Japan said be, at least, would do it all over again. "I think they were a very successful championships," said Yoshiaki Tsu-tsumi. "If the opportunity were to present itself, I would very much like in host another major ski event like this one

But Tsutsumi, who is ranked by Forbes magazine as one of the world's ricbest men, might be biased. The railroad and real estate magnate owns a lot of land in the area and built a resort hotel at Shizukuishi in 1990, 10 years after ski slopes were first opened here in mountains unsheltered from winter winds blowing across the Sea of

He quit as president of the Japanese Olympic Committee in 1990 amid controversy over a hotel and golf course development project. But as tion from FIS or Japanese organizers head of the Olympic committee, he in Sunday's wrapup press conference, was a central force behind Japan's although the attendance did. successful bid to host the 1998 Winter Games in Nagano, another resort where he has a hotel and land.

of the skiers, while one of the best-known, Marc Girardelli, the four-time World Cup champion, said the downhill course "wasn't worthy of a world championship."

"The courses were approved by the FIS and not the athletes," retorted Tsutsumi, who, somewhat contradicting local meteorologists, said the bad weather had been the result of "a very unusual winter in Japan.

The weather would not necessarily

be this way if we were to hold another such eveni," he said.

Shizukuishi, the site of one of Tsutsumi's many resort hotels, has played bost to two World Cup events over the past two years however and neither was completed as planned.

Hiroshi Sasaki, a vice president of

the organizing committee, said that

When a reporter took issue with his figure, noting that on most days the stands have been virtually empty, Sa-saki admitted that his figure was "just an approximation."

The championships, according to organizers, have been a financial flop.
"We don't expect any profit," said Tsutsumi, who is head of the organizing committee and president of the Japanese Ski Federation.

"I cannot tell you offhand how big the deficit will be," he said.

The organizing committee revealed that while the championships' budget had risen to 2.5 billion yen (\$20 million), corporate sponsorships fell 20 percent short of the targeted 1.1 bil-

But what was supposed to be a meeting of the world's best skiers also was burt by the absence of several Sweden's Pernilla Wiberg was sidelined for the season by a ruptured Achilles' tendon, and German down-

second day of downhill training, and Switzerland's Chantal Bournissen, a favorite for the women's downhill-gold, broke her right ankle playing, volleyball on one of the many days off forced by weather trouble. And the sports' most luminous per-

Ski-Crazy Asians

Region Expects to Host

By Christine Casatelli

1993 Alpine World Ski Champion-

ships came to a blustery end with

the International Ski Federation

insisting that Asia has just begun to

host world-class competitions and

can expect to get many more

championships in 1995, according

to the FIS secretary-general, Gian-

"We also hope to have a World Cup competition in Chica,"

And of course, the 1998 Winter Olympics are scheduled for Na-

This year's world championships

in Japan, the first to Asia, drew a

record oumber of skiers from Asia,

with 22 entered from Japan, South

In Japan, the ranking Asian

country in skiers, Kiminobe Ki-

The Ski Association of Japan es-

In another measure of Japan's

growing passion for skiing competition, a Japanese jumper, Yukitaka

Fukita, won the gold medal on the

large hill Sunday and the Japanese

team finished the Winter World

University Games with the most

medals, The Associated Press re-

the Italian team won the gold med-

al in the 7.5 kilometer relay of the

biathlon World Championships on

Sunday after an apparently victori-

ous Russian team was penalized

The Italian men were timed in 1

bour, 32 minutes, 18.3 seconds, with no penalties. The Russian team finished with a faster time.

But an hour after the race, judges

and dropped to second place.

ported from Zakopane, Poland.

six golds at the games.]

Korea, Taiwan and China.

sport in startling numbers.

percent of its population.

South Korea, which was bost to

chances to do so.

gano, Japan.

Are Training Hard

More Major Competitions

Special to the Herald Tribune gan skiing at the age of 3. Kawaba-SHIZUKUISHI, Japan — The

World Cup competition in January 1992 at its Dragon Valley ski resort, is in contention for the world ski team, and acknowledges that

sonality, Italy's Alberto Tomba, spent more time in a sickbed than on the race course. He came down with the flu and was abed for three days. His only start was in the slalom and he lasted only about 30 seconds before

Both Kimura and Kawabata be-

gan skiing at the age of 3. Kawaba-

northernmost island of Japan;

spent a year training in France when she was 15 and became the

top woman skier in Asia, placing

fifth in the women's downhill in the

1989 world championships and 11th in the Albertville Games.

ski team, and acknowledges that her skiing has given her little time

to lead a normal life.

She is an office worker for Ja-

Michaela Gerg were lost to knee inju-

The women's World Cup overall

champion, Petra Kronberger of Austria, abruptly retired and the men's

overall champion. Paul Accola, was

limited to one race because of a knee

Austria's Sabine Ginther, a threat

for a medal in the combined, was

knocked out by a knee injury on the



Coaches and racers beading downhill through the mist on Mount Kotakakura on Sunday after the men's super giant slalom was canceled.

Aamodt Nips Girardelli in Slalom As Tomba Blows Up in First Run

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan -Tomba La Bomba operated with a sbort fuse. Kjetil Andre Aamodt

organizers felt they had oo choice."

was a shooting star. The Norwegian won his second gold medal on Saturday, capturing the men's slalom by a mere 4 hundredths of a second over Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, with Aus-

another .07 back. "I've been skiing well, but f've also been lucky," Aamodt said. "Four-bundredths is a very small

margin. Triple Olympic champion Al-berto Tomba of Italy, fighting the effects of the flu, entered and exited the championships in the space of about 30 seconds when he failed to complete the first sialom run.

Aarnodt had a combined time of minute, 40.33 seconds as he, Girardelli and Stangassinger staged a private duel measured in the smallest of time increments. Aamodt led the Austrian by .13 seconds and Girardelli by .18 after the first run. Stangassinger actually closed the ap on Aamodt in the second heat, but Girardelli managed in squeeze between them to gain his second championship medal. He won the bronze in the combined, behind the Norwegian duo of Lasse Kjus and Aamodi. The latter also won the

giant slalom. There were two days with no race for me," Aamodt said, "and I felt that I bad the energy again to do a good race. I was really happy

unner's

to win a gold medal today. It is my greatest success." championships. He has never won a gold medal in the competition.

"It was my best result in two years" in the slalom, Girardelli said. "It doesn't matter that I was 4 bundredths behind Aamodt. He was the best today."

"I'm very happy." Stangassinger said. "My aim was to get a medal here and I succeeded. I didn't have two perfect runs but I didn't make any big mistakes."

Aamodt benefited from being the first starter in the morning on a course that became more rutted with each racer. His time of 49.88 was the only sub-50 of the session. Stangassinger, who started second, finished in 50.01 and Girardelli, using his strength to bull through gates on the lower section, overcame his start number of 10 to place third in 50.06.

"It was good to start No. 1,"
Aamodt said, "It was an advantage for sure in the first run."

Tomba, who started third, straddled a gate about midway down the course and was thrown off balance. But he made the next gate and went on to finish in 50.09, which would have been fourth-best for the run had he not been disqualified.

"When I was at the start, f didn't feel 100 percent," Tomba said. "I felt somewhat dizzy and I didn't feel like I had enough power in my legs."

Tomba shrugged off this disappointment, saying it "is the nature of slalom to miss gates" but wondered whether he was "hannied" in world

and fell back to sixth.

At 1994 Games

Hockey League.

Baaron Pittenger, executive director of USA Hockey, said Antonio Samaranch, president Committee, had all but assured that NHL players would be unavailable until the 1998 Games.

plans of Russia, Finland, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Canada and the United States.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HABERLE

literally to get too heated.

Zandstra defeated the home crowd favorite, Johann Olav Koss.

The championships were run in Norway's new, indoor Olympic skating rink, and organizers got a surprise when the body heat from 14,000 speciators started to melt

Competitors asked for relief, and the organizers responded by lowering the temperature by 2 degrees centigrade, to 6.5 degrees (43.7 Fahrenheit), for Sunday's races.
"We had no experience with how fast conditions in the hall change

Zandstra Warms to His Task at Skating Event

Zandstra of the Netherlands won technical manager of the Hamar the overall title at the World Speed Olympic Hall, a futuristic rink Skating Championships on Sunday in a competition that threatened

The Dutchman won the 5,000 meter race on Saturday. Then Koss moved closer by winning Sunday's opening event, the 1,500. But Zandstra finished only .34 seconds behind the Norwegian in a head-to-head match in the final race, the 10,000, to claim the overall crown.

the ice on Saturday.

Herald Eribune

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1-800-882 2884 (IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890) Championships in Igls, Austria.

SIDELINES

James Takes Tenerife Title SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands (AP) — England's Mark James fired a flawless 6-under par 66 Sunday to win the Tenerife

Open golf tournament by six strokes. James finished with a 275 total, 13-under-par over the Golf del Sur course. South Africa's De Wet Basson was second at 281.

 Brian Watts of the United States fought off a challenge by Chen Tzechung of Taiwan on Sunday and won the Hong Kong Open despite a 3-over-par 74 on the final round, The Associated Press reported.

Watts, who led from the first round, finished with a 10-under-par 274 at the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, one stroke ahead of Chen. Tom Kite shot a 7-under-par 65 to lead the Bob Hope Desert Classic with a record 25-under-par 72-hole aggregate of 263, United Press International reported from La Quinta, California. That left Kite one stroke ahead of Rick Febr in the 90-hole tournament that was concluding Sunday.

For the Record

James Toney captured the International Boxing Federation super

James 1 oney captured the international Boxing Federation super middleweight title Saturday night with a ninth-round technical knockout of former champioo Iran Barkley in Las Vegas. (UPI) Tony Lopez defended his World Boxing Association lightweight championship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision Friday night in Sacramenpionship with a 12-round unanimous decision for the 12-round unanimous decision for t pionsup with a 12-10th the things and the south Africa.

Hubert Strolz of Austria put in a big effort in the second run to climb into fourth, .54 away from a medal, and Switzerland's Paul Accola was an encouraging fifth in 1:41.12. It was the first race in two months for Accola, the defending World Cup overall champion who has been sidelined since December with a knee injury.

Sweden's Tomas Fogdoe, the slalom leader on the World Cup circuit this season, had problems on the steep section in the second run

No NHL Players

New York Times Service PHOENIX, Arizoca -USA Hockey is going ahead with plans to recruit its Olympic team for 1994 without players from the National

that a meeting this week be-tween Gary Bettman, commis-sioner of the NHL, and Juan of the International Olympic

Pittenger said Samaranch and Bettman agreed that it was too late, exactly one year before the Olympics, to institute a plan involving the professionals. If players from the NHL were admitted, they would dramatically affect the HAMAR, Norway - Falko tators," said Bjorn Lundstong,

shaped like the overturned hull of a viking ship. In the concluding 10,000 meter race on Sunday, Zandstra needed only to finish within 7.04 seconds to win the overall. But he took the initiative and led Koss in the early stages by about 30 meters. Koss rallied in the second half of

the race, passing him with about 1,200 meters to go but did not have enough to overcome the deficit. In another winter Olympic discipline, Gustav Weder piloted Switzerland Two to a gold medal Sunday in the four-man bobsled World

heats in the two-day competition with a combined time of 3 minutes, 26.99 seconds. That was 0.38 seconds faster than Austria One, driven by Hubert Schösser. Weder, backed by Donat Acklin,

Kurt Meier and Domenico Semer-

aro, came off an exceptionally fast

Sylvia Eder of

brating ber sil-

ver medal in the

stalom Sunday

with her sister

in the champi-

bronze in the

Elfi, who earlier

onships had won

Austria, left, cele-

start in the final run to hold on to his gold medal position. The Austrian team also had excellent starting times, which are the keys to victory on the relatively

short Igis course. The f,200-meter-long (3,960-foot) artificial track, with 14 turns, was built for the 1976 Winter Olympics. Many consider it too

short for modern, high-speed sieds.

the team's time to 1:32:55.0. The Czech women won the gold in the 7.5 kilometer relay, overtaking a strong French team in the final leg. (AP, Reuters) (AP, Reuters)

penalized two Russians 30 seconds each for failing to drop their reserve rifle-cartridge clips in the proper places. The ruling increased

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DARIS - In September, 1986, Elisabeth Badinter opened ber philosophy seminar at Polytechnique, one of France's granwhich she had no answer about male identi-

"Ouestions like how to be manly in a society seeking sexual equality? How is cause women have had to redefine themmaleness expressed? The students were sweating, answering as best they could." She continued her questions for six years, at the end of which she had no solutions but the subject of a book, "XY: De l'Identité masculine," which has been on the bestseller lists since it was published last fall by Odile Jacob.

The book, she says, is mainly bought by women. "But on promotion tours for the

MARY BLUME

first time I saw a lot of men. Before, there used to be one or two and the moment the talk started they fell asleep."

"XY" (the male chromosome, the female is XX) came directly from two earlier Badinter books on identity, "L'Amour en plus." a study of mother love which argued that it is not innate, and a view of relations between the sexes, "L'Un est l'autre," also the product of strenuous seminars at Poly-

"At the end of 'L'Un est l'autre,' discussing the hypothesis of a man being pregnant. I knew I had the subject of male identity because crazy as the bypotheses is know perfectly well that men are not women — I saw that in pushing the idea of a common identity of the sexes I was headed towards an examination of what is specific to each. I could have written on female identity but I thought it would be more interesting to write on male because it is a subject untouched in France."

There is no problem in a woman taking on the subject. Badinter says. "I don't know who — man or woman — can understand the whole question, I was careful not to discuss something a woman cannot handle and that is male sexuality, but even if I am writing from the outside that may be a guarantee of objectivity with all the inconveniences of distance understood. One is not being exhausove, it is just a pehble, a liny step.

In addition to her studies of sexual identity, Badinter has written eight books on 17th and 18th century intellectual history which she regards as the touchstone for modern debate. One of the books, "Condorcet: un intellectuel en politique," was written with her husband Robert Badinter, former minister of justice and president now of the Constitutional Council. She is

daughter and two sons, and refuses to ap-pear in "Who's Who" because she finds it

"People say it's because I don't want to des écoles, by asking ber mostly male stu-dents what she calls impossible questions to was born in 1944 but not to be part of a

restricted inner circle." A woman writing about male identity knows her limits, Badinter says, but beselves in the last three decades it is time for men to do the same. The traditional male, she argues, is being replaced by someone more in touch with his female, as well as his male, side, "This book comes at a time when nothing is clear and imagination must sometimes replace fact," she writes.

This spring, "XY" starts its international career with publication in Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, to be followed by countries as varied as Poland, South Korea, Turkey and, to the author's surprise since most of the research she cites is American. the United States.

She used American studies not because she agreed with them but because they were all that was available. Her searches in French bbraries yielded nothing under 'man" or "male" and a great deal under "Man" with a capital m.

"It shows that in France the question is not even asked. Now it will be. The feminist revolution has so upset traditional views of the male that all is open to question. How does one define a man after the feminis

While no one, she points out, tells a woman to be a woman, the phrase "be a man, my son," is all 10n familiar, suggesting that masculinity is acquired and not in-born. A quick trot in "XY" through history and biology shows the different and difficult ways in which a youth learns to assert nhood and the suffering that may be

Drawing on Scandinavian and American studies, Badinter discusses the old fashioned "hard man," the present-day "soft man," a sort of post-feminist human dishrag, and the "gentle man" who combines strength and sensibility, who has become a male without destroying his feminine side.

Badinter prefers the phrase "reconciled man" to "gentle man" as better suggesting joining of separate elements, the steps that must be taken, the time that must pass. Sbe has met reconciled men, she says, and while they are rare they bave always existed.

The male fetus, Badinter points out, is female with the later addition of the Y chromosome, so the feminine side is there from conception if buried by tradition. She has upset some French male readers - one reviewer called her book grincant, or gratthe mother of three grown children, a does not mean the male is unmanned or



Badinter: "How does one define a man after the feminist revolution?"

feminized, but that be will go beyond gender to partake of both as needed

She has also upset some American feminists by never taking an oppositional view of men and for enjoying the complicity between the sexes that exists in France. When I go to the U.S. I am astonished by how men behave with women. You have a sense of conflict and mutual suspicion where the sexual stakes are higher and violent to a degree that does not exist in

A phenomenon common to all Western countries, Badinter says, is the absence of input from the father. "For a long time I asked all the men I came across, did your father ever in your life say to you. 'I love you." Perhaps one or two said yes."

American men are much more frightened of women than French men, Badinter has noticed. Since in both countries the father absent, she attributes this to the mothers.

"French mothers are less castrating. Not that they are necessarily better mothers hut they are perhans less possessive: they invest less in the role and this gives more freedom to their sons."

While the French regard mother love as ing - by advocating a new androgyny that sacrosanct, Americans invest it with moral purity as well. Badinter says. She finds

American puritanism grinçanı, particularly

ampant homopbobia. "The idea of sin is very particular to the United States. In your constitution you use the word God and the word God implies the notion of sin, of good and evil. It has no

sense in a lay society. She was shocked by the fuss over President Clinton's assistant secretary in the Department of Housing and Urban Development belonging to a gay group. "It is unthinkable in France where there is a notion of privacy and private life unconnected to an idea of sin."

If homophobia is stronger in the United States than in France, we must assume that homophobic men have greater problems with their sexual identity, Badinter says.

What, to paraphrase Freud, do men want? The same thing as women, Badinter replies: to feel that they are not only nurtur-ing their partner but being nurtured by him or her. At the moment it is females who

And if male identity is still in a state of definition, may one ask if real men do eat

"Real men." Badinter replies laughing,

ACROSS

1 Sloping walk

5 Cleansing

agents

16 Spaniard's

14 Lamb's pen

15 Having secret

LANGUAGE

The Lexing and Unlexing of Words

By William Safire WASHINGTON — The third edition of the American Heritage Dictionary has no morals!

xclaims William J. Slattery of Jamestown, Rhode Island, who is otherwise entranced by the new

He is mistaken about the absence of morals; that noun does not have its own separate entry, but it is entered under the adjective moral, and is crisply defined as "rules or habits of conduct, especially of sexual conduct, with reference to standards of right and wrong." Useful synonymy is added to differentiate among the adjectives moral, ethical, virtuous and

The noun morals is there in American Heritage, in boldface. It is also found as the secondary sense of the noun moral in Merriam-Webster's Ninth New Collegiate and is alluded to, without boldface, as the plural of moral in Webster's New World.

However, Ralph G. Beaman of Boothwyn, Pennsylvania, wants to know why I was pleased with American Heritage, a dictionary that contains up-to-date items like spin-doctor and cocooning but lacks such other modern favorites as glass ceiling, stocking stuffer, party platter, tapa (in the sense of a snack), top 40, nose tackle, baked Alaska and ta-dah.

I don't even have to call Anne Soukhanov, its executive editor, to check: these may be nonce words, soon to be gone with the roller blades. A word, before being lexed, has to establish itself. (The verb to lex has just been used here for the first time, I think, and is unlikely to make it to a second.)

In a few years, will bra still retain its new sense of "protection for the front of a utility vehicle"? Will Mylar fade with Madonna? Who can say? Meanwhile, dictionaries also serve that only stand and wait; comes the next edition of any major dictionary, and - ta-

dah! — a stocking stuffer for Christmas. (Xmos is in.)
Who coined "There ain't no such thing as a free lunch"? We know that free lunch was advertised in Western bars in the 1840s, meaning that the eats were free to those who bought drinks. But when did the awakening come, encapsulated in the aphorism, that the price of the food was included in the price of the

required drink? The economist Milton Friedman popularized it in the name of a 1975 book, but frequently disclaims coinage. Fans of the science fiction writer Robert A. Heinlein point to his use of the phrase in his 1966 novel "The Moon is a Harsh Mistress"; it was there that its long acronym was coined, "tanstaafl." But, as Ralph Keyes shows in his icon-busting "Nice Guys Finish Seventh," the no-free-lunch phrase pops up in

the writings of two columnists, Burton Crane and

Walter Morrow, dating back to 1949.

George W. Bardes of Cos Cob, Connecticut, noted a passage in Robert A. Caro's 1974 book "The Power Broker," a biography of Robert Moses, which casts more light on the phrase's introduction into politics. He is writing about the beginning in 1934, of the mayoralty of Fiorello La Guardia, New York's "Little

"Bounding up the front steps of City Hall on the morning of his Inauguration Day, he had stopped, a roly-poly figure in a ridiculous black hat and a rumpled black suit," goes the Caro account, "and had

shaken his little fist at its white Georgian elegance and shouted. E finite la cuccagna? ('No more free lunch!'), a phrase which, a friend said, the mayor was using to promise The party is over! No more graft!

A word-wanted ad was run here last year by Joe Califano, president of the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse 61 Columbia University. He sought the name for the study of addiction, received 155 responses from Lexicographic Irregulars and is mull-

ing over these finalists: Addictionology, which is quickly understandable but

seems long and banal. Pharmacosiology, from pharmaco, "drug," and sis, "disease." I don't like the "cosy" in the middle.

Deditology from the Latin deditus, "addicted to." and has a warning connection to "dead" in the first

Etheology, from the Greek ethos, "habit." If you want to vole, or top these, write to Joe at CASA, 152 West 57th Street, New York, New York

10019. Help your fellow person; be a coiner. The issue," President Bill Clinton told a news conference, "is whether men and women who can and have served with real distinction should be excluded from military service solely on the basis of their status." He went on to announce the staying of discharges "based on status alone." Later, his press aide minimized the numbers of people to which the action would be applied "solely based on status."

Used this way, the word status, which means "condition; position relative to others; legal character, is a fuzzifier — not quite a euphemism, but a bureaucratic substitute that takes the sting out of the word or phrase being avoided.

What Mr. Clinton means, and could bring himself to say, is sexual preference (the term preferred by those who think homosexuality is usually a proclivity reinforced by conscious choice) or sexual orientation (preferred by those who think homosexuality is primarily inborn). These phrases deal with condition, not behave ior, and can thus be referred to delicately as status in

contrast to activity. Let's take a stand: Is the fuzzifier pronounced STAT-us, as President Clinton prefers, or STAY-us, preferred in Merriam-Webster's Ninth New Collepate, American Heritage Third and the Random

Clintonites find support in the third edition of Webster's New World, which reversed its previous position and chose STAT-us. Victoria Neufeldt, who edited that dictionary for Simon & Schuster and is now with Merriam-Webster (the status of lexicographers is fluid) says that the more frequent pronunciation in the United States bas become STAT-us. "It parallels the change from DAY-ta to DAT-a among younger people," says Neufeldt."

Reserve judgment; in a few years, we'll review the stams of the data.

New York Times Service -

D New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Page 4

WEATHER



North America

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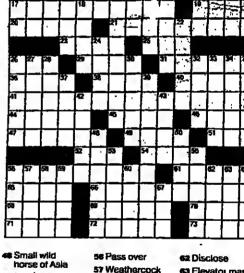
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BRIDGE

FROM MANET TO MAN-HATTAN: The Rise of the Modern Art Market By Peter Watson, 558 pages.

\$35. Random House. Reviewed by Michael M. PETER Watson, the London Observer's well-regarded art

market columnist, has written a book anyone interested in the commerce of art will want to have. It is exhaustive without being exhausting and, on the whole, engagingly written and prodigiously (if not always strictly accurately) researched: the dollars-and-cents set of mind which has dominated the art market, on both the buy and sell side, since roughly 1980 will find it indispensable, I think.

Watson's objective has been to embrace the whole of his great sub-ject — broadly speaking the nexus of art. money, taste and human ambition (mainly social) - and he does so with a vengeance, which has the happy effect of making "From Manet to Manhattan" a tasty buffet to be picked at, if that your preference, as well as a carefully orchestrated grand menu to be consumed right through. Every work of art mentioned is priced. both in absolute and adjusted 1991 dollars, which makes the book a useful cicerone to the rise and fall of reputations, and the handsomely printed pages are replete with many good stories, some familiar, some new, all of which bear telling. Watson begins with a philosopbical amuse-bouche on "Beauty as a Commercial Concept." As they

attempts to elevate his discourse and high visual culture, one can that great art is whatever is considto know the most about such things, and the advice given by Deep Throat to Woodward and Bernstein - follow the money. It is ern" art market, which be dates also worth keeping in mind, since from 1882, when the Settled Lands

BOOKS

Cork Street in the roaring '80s, one to write the checks, that people Keats may well have declared that "beauty is truth" (and vice versa). but exactly what kind of dollars would be have been talking? Here, as wherever else in the book he from the factual and anecdotal to the interpretatively theoretical, it seems to me that Watson toses both his touch and his way. In following the DNA-like entwinings of casb navigate by more reliable fixed stars: Bernard Berenson's dictum ered great at a given time by those people who are generally accepted

who evaluate themselves by how much money they have are likely to see price as the benchmark by which to evaluate almost everything else in life. Watson happily moves swiftly on, attaining concert pitch with a riveting description of the conditions precedent, attendant and sub-

Christie's New York salesroom of the Kramarsky family's great Van Gogh portrait, "Dr. Gachet" (1890), which was knocked down to a Japanese industrialist for \$82.5 million (including premiums), the highest price ever paid for a work of art. It is from this defining event that Watson focuses retrospectively on the beginnings of the "modmight bave said in SoHo or on the commerce of art requires some. Act in Britain allowed people to York Observer.

sell family heirlooms, bringing a wealth of important works onto the market and within the orbit of a new class of rising, aspiring men with money to spend.

Moving first backward, then forward, from this point, he takes in the whole history of the exchange of works of art for circulating medium, whether through the machinations, often devious, of dealers or the more plein air hurlyburly of the auction, from Italy in the 17th century to SoHo trembling nervously on the cusp of the 21st. It is a rich narrative. Watson has touched nearly all the necessary bases and rounded up a cast of suspects that includes many more than the usual

Michael M. Thomas writes the Midas Watch weekly in the New

حكذا من الاعل

By Alan Truscott

N American professional with Alittle international experience scored a major victory last month on the European circuit.

Gaylor Kasle of Tucson, Arizona, took the Sunday Times-Macallan title in London, partnering Boh Levin of Chicago, who has been a star since he won a world title 12 years ago at the age of 23. They outdistanced a world-class field of to pairs, and captured £4,000 in prize money, about \$6,110.

Also in the field were Omar Sharif, who placed sixth with the French world champion, Paul Chemia: two Italian stars of yesteryear. Giorgio Belladonna and Pietro Forquet, who were 11th; and the Brazilian champions, Gabriel Chagas and Marcelo Branco, who were ace before entering the dummy

14th a week after winning a similar event in The Hague. On the diagramed deal Kasle (pronounced castle) climbed to five clubs with little high-card strength

and made the winning guess in the

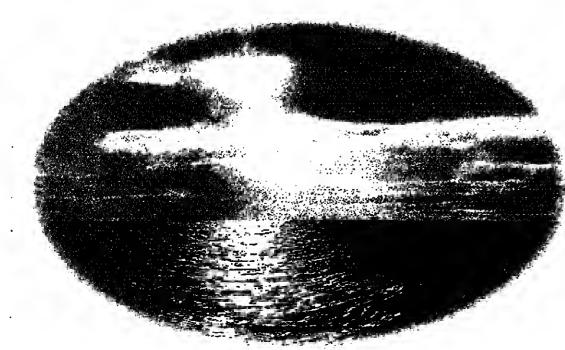
One might expect North to pass the rebid of three clubs, but this was forcing in the partnership style. West led three rounds of diamonds, East threw a heart and South ruffed. Since West was known to have

begun with six diamonds and East two, the odds favored club length in the East hand Kasle as South therefore crossed to the spade ace, threw two spade

losers on the heart winners, and led the club jack for a winning finesse, making his contract. It appears that cashing the club would have been a slight improvement, since West might have held a singleton club queen.

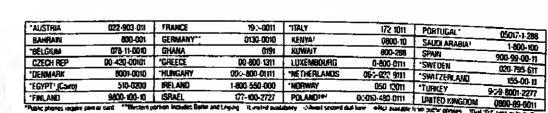
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